The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9272.—VOL. LVII. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1868. PRICE TWOPENCE.

NOTICE.—The price of the *SYDNEY MORNING HERALD* is reduced to TWOPENCE per copy, or THIRTEEN SHILLINGS per quarter. To country subscribers, including the postage, the charge is reduced to ONE POUND per quarter.

THE AGENTS of the *SYDNEY MORNING HERALD* are requested to give their orders for the quantity of papers required on the previous evening. The extra demand for the paper at the reduced price renders this more necessary than heretofore.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th January, at Fairfield, Mrs. T. OLIVER, of a son.

On the 3rd instant, at her residence, King-street, the wife of Mr. J. P. PERRY, of a daughter.

On the 3rd instant, at Darling Point, Mrs. DANIEL BULMAN, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 28th January, at the residence of the bride's mother Moor-street, Fitzroy, Melbourne, by the Rev. John Harcourt RICHARD BRUSE BROWN, late of Hobart Town, Tasmania, to HENRIETTA, second daughter of Mr. JAMES WALKER, late of Newtown, Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd July, 1867, at Queensland, PHILIP WARDE, eldest son of the late Philip Warde, Esq., of King's Court County Cavan, Ireland, and beloved brother of Mrs. R. Pratt, Adelong.

On the 2nd instant, at Parramatta, ESTHER CHALICE, the beloved daughter of JOHN and MATILDA FORTUNE, aged 16 years. Her end was peace.

On the 6th instant, at his late residence, Rouse Hill, JAMES SEYMOUR, late of the 5th Regiment, Queen's Own, aged 64, leaving a wife to lament her loss; and deeply regretted by all who knew him.

On the 6th instant, of croup, at the Custom House Hotel, Macquarie-place, LEWIS HENRY PARKER, aged 2 years and 10 months, son of E. G. Parker.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO HOKITIKA DIRECT.

REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHT.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship

AIREDALE,
A. W. Jack, commander,
will be dispatched for HOKITIKA, GREY, NELSON, PICTON, and WELLINGTON,
SATURDAY, February 15th,
taking cargo and passengers for TARANAKI, NAPIER, LYTTELTON, OTAGO, and BLUFF, and cargo for WANGANUI.

Freight to Nelson and Wellington, £2 per ton.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—City of Melbourne, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 3; and City of Adelaide, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fares: Saloon, £6; cabin, £3; steerage, £1 10s.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.

TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Coonanbara, Wednesday night, at 11.

TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per Coonanbara on Saturday night.

Return tickets for Hunter River ... instant.

TO BRISBANE.—City of ... Friday, at 5; and steam...

TO MARYBOROUGH direct.—... morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 3; and James Paterson (for passengers only), Wednesday afternoon, at 5.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—James Paterson, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, about Wednesday, 19th instant, at 5 p.m.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Leichardt, Tuesday, 11th instant.

FROM ROCKHAMPTON to Pioneer River and Port Denison.—Tinonee, about Tuesday, 11th instant.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 22nd February, inclusive.

FROM SYDNEY TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH:—
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.
MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for
NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH, DAILY;
CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS;
MILLER'S FOREST on FRIDAYS;
PATERSON TOWNSHIP on SATURDAYS.

FROM MORPETH TO SYDNEY (via RAYMOND TERRACE and NEWCASTLE):—
MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.

NOTICE.—Return tickets, available up to 18th instant inclusive, issued at the following rates:—
Newcastle to Sydney and back—Saloon, 25s; steerage, 15s.
Morpeth, Raymond Terrace, or Clarence Town, to Sydney and back—Saloon, 30s; steerage, 18s. Same rates from Sydney.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—For PORT MACQUARIE, via NEWCASTLE, the BALLINA, on SATURDAY, at 10 p.m.

For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the GRAFTON, on MONDAY, at 10 p.m.

W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The fine paddle steamship
TITAUA,
1360 tons register, J. W. Clark, Esq., commander, will be dispatched for Melbourne on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, and, from her spacious accommodations and easiness at sea, will be found a most advantageous opportunity for passengers (especially families) studying comfort and economy, as lower rates will be charged than by any other steamship on the line, and return-tickets, available for three weeks, will be issued at a fare and a half.

BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street North.

The Titaua will remain in Melbourne until first week in March, to receive her passengers for Hongkong, and will then return to Sydney to complete coaling prior to making her final departure for China.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN via EDEN.—CITY OF HOBART, Monday, 10th inst. Willis, Merry, & Lloyd.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—The Australasian Packet will sail on Monday next. Laidley, Ireland, and Co.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The HANNAH, from Commercial Wharf, first fair wind. H. F. Camroux.

ONLY VESSEL for BROAD SOUND direct.—The favourite trader COLLEEN BAWN, having nearly the whole of her cargo already engaged, will have her usual quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON AND PORT MACKAY.—The regular trader PRIMA DONNA, hourly expected, will be dispatched immediately after arrival.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

SUSANNAH BOOTH, for ROCKHAMPTON, will be first vessel away, sailing on Saturday next.
JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON AND BROAD SOUND.—The fine clipper schooner SUSANNAH BOOTH, Captain Willing, now receiving cargo at Campbell's Wharf, will have immediate dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The clipper barque CITY OF MELBOURNE is now fast loading, and will be dispatched in a few days. Shippers are requested to commence their shipments at once.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—To sail on 10th instant.—The regular trader FANNY FISHER, J. B. Thompson, commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched as above.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Grafton Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO
MORUYA.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.
WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Hunter, MONDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THURSDAY, at 11 a.m.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA AT HALF THE RAILWAY FARES.
FROM PATENT SLIP WHARF, SYDNEY,
at 6, 9, and 11 a.m.—1, 3, and 5 p.m.
FROM PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8.50, 11 am.—1, 3, 5 p.m., calling at COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, &c., as per Time Table at each wharf.

To Tarban and back only at 4.15, and to Ryde at 6 p.m. Fares: Cabin, 1s; steerage, 9d; children (return ticket) 6d.

C. E. JEANNERET, Manager.

VISIT OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH TO PARRAMATTA.

The Steamers ADELAIDE, EMU, and PELICAN will accompany H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of the visit to Parramatta, on MONDAY next, 10th instant.

The hour in the morning at which the steamers will leave the Patent Slip Wharf will be notified in Saturday's papers.

Tickets will be issued at the usual low rates—viz., cabin 1s, steerage 9d, each way; children, return ticket, 6d.

C. E. JEANNERET, Manager.

FIRST VESSEL for GULF OF CARPENTARIA and PORT DENISON.—The fine clipper schooner HANNAH BROOMFIELD, J. Saunders, master, being under engagement, will sail positively on SATURDAY, the 15th instant. No cargo will be received later than the 14th.

For freight or passage apply to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf; or J. THORNE and CO., 69, Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR GULF OF CARPENTARIA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The favourite regular trader ELLESMERE, J. Lake, commander (daily expected), will on arrival have immediate dispatch.

For freight or passage, apply to J. FRAZER and CO., York-street; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HOKITIKA.—The favourite clipper schooner LIZZIE COLESON, regular trader, William Girdwood, master, now almost loaded at Campbell's Wharf, will sail TO-MORROW.

For freight or passage apply to W. S. LOCKHART, 44, New Pitt-street.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The regular trader JOHN KNOX, B. Jenkins, master, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to Captain, on board, Grafton Wharf; or LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND (in lieu of the Alice Cameron).—The A1 clipper schooner AU REVOIR, J. Firth, commander, is now fast loading, and will be dispatched within forty-eight hours after arrival of AUCKLAND MAIL. Shippers are particularly requested to commence their shipments at once.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Brown's New Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR DUNEDIN direct.—Schooner CLARA, 150 tons, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will ... with quick dispatch. Good accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to C. B. BOND, Sussex-street; or Captain M'LENNAN, on board, at Market Wharf.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The ... schooner BLACK DOG, C. H. Linklater, master, ... now fast loading at the Market Wharf, and will clear at the Customs, on SATURDAY next.

For freight apply to J. C. W. HINSCH, 147, Pitt-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 clipper barque
JAPAN,
A. F. Snow, commander,
will be dispatched for the above port on or about the 1st February, 1868.

Has unrivalled accommodation for intermediate passengers. A few first and second class cabins vacant.

Early application is necessary to secure a passage, as her compliment is nearly complete.

Apply to H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street; or to GEORGE MITCHELL, U. S. Vice-Consul, Newcastle.

FOR CALLAO.—Barque ALPHA will sail on FRIDAY, the 7th instant. All ACCOUNTS against said vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned before 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, 6th February, or they will not be recognised.

PARBURY, BROTHERS, Agents.

PASSENGERS for SHANGHAI.—The fine clipper ship NIAGARA will sail in a few days. Apply for passage only, to Captain MERIC, at H. Labat and Co.'s, No. 1, Custom House-buildings, Circular Quay.

NOTICE.—Intending PASSENGERS for SAN FRANCISCO can obtain a guarantee of 12 months' employment on the Pacific Railroad by booking through this office, 21 Bridge-street. H. H. Hall, U. S. Consul.

ALICE CAMERON, for SAN FRANCISCO.—Passengers by this vessel must leave for Newcastle by To-night's steamer.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO (via AUCKLAND).—The clipper barque ALICE CAMERON, P. Carter, commander, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE TO-MORROW.

Has room for a few passengers, if booked at once.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for HONGKONG.—The clipper-barque SPIRIT OF THE SEAS, J. Maguire, commander, will have immediate dispatch.

Has room for light freight or passengers, for which immediate application is necessary, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR HONGKONG.—The clipper barque SUNSHINE, Captain Martin, will SAIL on or about the 8th February. For light freight and passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR HONGKONG.—The A1 ship QUEEN OF THE SEAS, Captain Reid, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE on or about the 14th instant.

For light freight or passage apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON, the new A1 clipper ship CHRISTIANA THOMPSON, 1099 tons register, Robert Murray, commander, will sail in a few days.

For freight apply to Captain MURRAY, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

CABIN PASSAGE FOR LONDON.—To sail February 6th.—The fast sailing ship BUCTON CASTLE, A1 at Lloyd's, 13 years, 886 tons register, M. Duggan, commander. Superior accommodation for first-class passengers. Apply on board, at Circular Quay, to Captain DUGGAN; YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

CABIN PASSAGE to LONDON, to sail February 8th, by the A1, teak-built ship, SIR ROBERT SALE. Good accommodation for limited number of second-cabin passengers. Apply on board to Captain EALES; to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT; or WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR LONDON.—The magnificent clipper ship SOBRAON, 2130 tons register, James Aberdour Elmslie, commander, will be dispatched for the above port on TUESDAY, 10th March. Intending passengers are invited to inspect her very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers.

Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Specie only.—The splendid new clipper ship CHINA (built under special survey, and classed 3-3 L 1-1 in the Register Veritas), 1174 tons, S. Weeks, commander, will sail on 25th February.

Wool received at Marsden's, Circular Quay.

Apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange; or to M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—To sail middle of February.—The fine frigate-built ship COSPATRICK, A. Elmslie, commander, has superior accommodation for first-class passengers.

Apply on board, to Captain ELMSLIE; or to
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT;
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR CABIN PASSENGERS only.—For LONDON, to sail 18th February, the splendid clipper ship WILLIAM DUTHIE, A1 11 years, 980 tons register, Robert Johnston, commander.

For terms apply to Captain JOHNSTON, on board, at Circular Quay; to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD; or YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.

FOR SALE, a new Centre-board SCHOONER, 60 tons register. Broomfield and Whitaker, Albion Wf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

BARQUE MARY AND EDITH, for LONDON.—Passengers will please call and pay balances of passage money on or before FRIDAY next.

T. and J. SKINNER, 15, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 ship LADY BOWEN, 892 tons, W. Livingston, commander, will be dispatched early in February.

For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and Co.; or
R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The first-class clipper ship GLENDOWER, 1192 tons, James Brinsden, commander, well known in the Australian colonies as one of the fastest regular traders.

For freight and passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Custom House-buildings.

Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

FOR LONDON.—to follow the Lady Bowen.—The fine A1 13 years' ship MEDUSA, Captain Plant, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. Has first-class poop accommodation for passengers.

Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Wool received at once at Flood's Stores.

FOR LONDON direct.—The noted China tea clipper ship ZIBA, 510 tons register, built by Hall, of Aberdeen, G. Bowes, commander, being already ballasted with metals, will load WOOL ONLY, with the greatest dispatch.

Wool received at once at Talbot's Stores.

For freight or passengers (of which only four first-class can be taken), apply to Captain BOWES, on board, at Circular Quay; or to
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR THE MAY WOOL SALES.—To sail 14th February, the A1 teak-built ship SIR ROBERT SALE. Good accommodation for passengers.

Apply on board to Captain EALES; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT; WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR THE MAY WOOL SALES.—For LONDON, to sail middle of February.—The fine frigate-built ship COSPATRICK, A. Elmslie, commander, has superior accommodation for first-class passengers. Dr. Rowland, late of Carcoar, surgeon.

Apply on board to Captain ELMSLIE; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT; WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

Wool received at Flood's Store.

SHIP QUEEN OF NATIONS, from London.—CONSIGNEES per above vessel are requested to PASS their ENTRIES, for the Circular Quay, without delay. All goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their expense and risk. Bills of lading must be produced and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, where delivery orders may be obtained.

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

SHIP LANDSBOROUGH, from London.—Consignees are requested to pass Customs ENTRIES at once for the Circular Quay. Goods impeding discharge will be cleared and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for loss or damage to cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained at the office of the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents.

Captain MAXWELL will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by his crew without his written authority.

SCHOONER PRINCE PATRICK, M'Kee, master.—All persons having CLAIMS against the above vessel are requested to forward particulars of same to the undersigned without delay.

... THORNTON, 286-379, George-street.

SHIP SIR ROBERT SALE, Captain Eales.—All ACCOUNTS against this ship must be rendered in DUPLICATE by noon on FRIDAY, 7th instant, or they will not be recognised. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

NOTICE.—All CLAIMS against the French barque PREFET PAUL FEART must be rendered in duplicate by noon TO-MORROW Saturday, or they will not be recognised. CURCIER, HAWKE, and CO.

CHARTER for one or more VESSELS, from NEWCASTLE to OPARA, for twelve hundred (1200) tons coal.

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

CHARTERS FOR SHIPS.—Wanted, SHIPS to convey Coal to Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Mauritius, and Bombay.

THOMAS HALE.

Osborne, Wallsend Coal Company. Exchange.

100 tons dead weight for Port Denison.

CHARTERS.—WANTED, VESSELS to load at Newcastle for Port Chalmers. JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a Ship to convey coal to Panama. ELDRED and SPENCE, 17, Church-hill.

CHARTER.—Wanted, VESSEL, to load here for Brisbane; dispatch guaranteed. Laidley, Ireland, and Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The well known cattle ship HYDRA, (now daily expected in Newcastle), open for charter to any of the colonies. She has all her fittings up, and is noted as a most successful stock carrier. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SALE, the fine iron brig WINDHOVER, 206 tons register, and carries 315 tons coal on 13 feet water. Is well and largely found, is fitted with patent steering and topsail reefing apparatus. Has just discharged a cargo of grain without a stain, and is ready for sea at an hour's notice. Apply to Captain WOOD, on board; or J. THORNE and CO., 69, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, the fine Brigantine YARRA, 120 tons register, carries 180 tons coal; built at Peterhead, Aberdeen, in 1858, of best materials, is exceedingly well found in every respect. Copper in good order.

Apply to Mr. TAYLOR, on board, at Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a Special General MEETING of the proprietors of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company will be held in the Office of the said Company, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1868, at half-past 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to elect a Director in the room of S. A. Joseph, Esq., resigned.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.

Sydney, 23rd January, 1868.

By the 34th clause of the Deed of Settlement, proprietors who shall become candidates for the office of Director are required to give fourteen days' notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, to be left with the secretary, at the Company's Office in Sydney.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The following duly qualified proprietors have given the required notice that they are candidates for the seat at the Board of Directors of this Company, vacant by the resignation of S. A. Joseph, Esq.:—EDWIN T. BEILBY, Esq., W. H. PALING, Esq.

ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.

Sydney, February 1.

BERGALIA MINERAL REEFS COMPANY (Limited).

The Adjourned Half-yearly MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Offices, Vickery's-chambers, THIS DAY, Friday, 7th February, at 2.30 p.m.

By order of the Board,
J. WATKIN, Secretary.

SHIPMENT of MEAT to England, under Mr. Mort's Freezing Process.—A MEETING of the Executive Committee will be held at the Victoria-chambers, Pitt-street, at 3 p.m. THIS DAY.

R. PEEL RAYMOND, } Honorary
P. N. TREBECK, } Secretaries.

COMMITTEE MEETING of the Sailors' Home Picnic, at the Exchange, adjourned till 3 p.m. TO-DAY, Friday.

FRANCIS HIXSON, Hon. Sec.

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY REGATTA.—A MEETING of gentlemen favourable to the celebration of the forthcoming St. Patrick's Day, by the usual Regatta, will take place THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at M'Grath and Punch's, George-street.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A Preliminary MEETING will be held, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, at the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, when all friends of the cause are particularly requested to attend. FREDERICK LEE, Honorary Secretary.

February 7th.

MASONIC.—A MEETING of the Sydney Samaritan Lodge, No. 578 (English Constitution), will be held at the Australasian Freemasons' Hall, York and Clarence streets, THIS EVENING, Friday, the 7th instant, at 7 o'clock precisely.

By order of the Worshipful Master.

A TEMPERANCE MEETING, THIS EVENING, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Kent-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF MATHEW MIDDLEWOOD, who left York, England, on the 10th of August last, will return to Harrowgate, or send his address, he will be heartily welcomed, and will relieve his friends from very great trouble and anxiety.

MARTIN KEARNEY, Cranna, Templemore, Ireland, your brother JOHN would like to hear from you. Direct your letter, JOHN KEARNEY, Greymouth P. O., in care of G. Martin, Cove of Cork Hotel, West Coast, New Zealand.

MESSRS. J. H. Josd, S. Isaacs, A. Menzies, S. J. Lyons, and G. A. Patterson, late of Maitland, call on Mr. Sempill, No. 4, Wynyard-street, Sydney.

MR. JAMES HANLEY will oblige by either calling or sending his address. John Speerin, pawnbroker.

REQUIRED.—JAMES BLACK, Esq., a friend wishes to see you. Melbourne, HERALD Office.

ST. PHILIP'S PARISH.—The Parishioners and Seatholders of St. Philip's and St. Luke's are invited to attend a TEA MEETING, to be held in St. Philip's School-house, Church-hill, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to bid farewell to the Rev. Mr. Gunther, on his retirement from the curacy of the parish.

Tickets, one shilling and sixpence each, to be had of the Churchwardens, or Mr. Scoles.

MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.—The second annual MEETING of this Society will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on MONDAY EVENING, February 24th, 1868, at 8 o'clock precisely, to receive the Report of the Directors, to elect a president, two directors, and a steward; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Rule 15 provides that no person shall be eligible for a director or steward unless he shall have given written notice to the Secretary of his intention to become a candidate fourteen days at least before the day of election.

The following gentlemen have given the required notice:—John Lucas, Esq., M.P., Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P., as Directors; and Mr. William Jarrett, and Mr. Thomas Beaver as Steward.

By order of the Board,
RANDOLPH NOTT, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—Notice.—A SALE of ADVANCES (or Loans) will take place at the Society's Office, King-street, Sydney, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 10th February, at a quarter to 9 o'clock.

By order of the Board,
W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary.

6th February.

VISIT OF H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY ASSOCIATION.

VISITORS to Sydney are earnestly requested to make their purchases before 1 o'clock on Saturday, and thus facilitate the extension of the half-holiday to many thousands who are now confined in the close, unhealthy shops until midnight.

The following establishments close at 1 o'clock on Saturday.

Messrs. D. Jones and Co., George-street	Mr. W. Bradley, Pitt-street
Farmer, Painter, and Pope, Pitt-street	— Dalton, Pitt-street
Thompson and Giles, George-street	Mrs. W. Reading, Market-street
Hobson and Whiting, Hunter-street	Miss Cox, George-street
Flavelle, Brothers, George-street	Mr. E. Millett, George-street
Hardy, Brothers, Hunter-street	H. Savage, George-street
Mr. Sands, George-street	Allerding, Hunter-street
J. W. Hall, George-street	W. H. Paling, Wynyard-square
E. Beckman, George-street	Messrs. Reading and Wellbank, George-street
W. C. Leslie, King-street	Mr. J. Gould, George-street
Messrs. F. Lassetter and Co., George-street	G. Lane, George-street
	Mrs. T. R. Coates, George-street
	Mr. W. King, Pitt-street
	Curtis, Hunter-street
	Petrie, George-street.

ALEX. OGILVIE, } Hon.
JOHN BOYES, } Secs.

N.B.—Any firm closing whose name is omitted in the above list will oblige by communicating to the Secretaries.

Office—241, Pitt-street.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY ASSOCIATION.—You are respectfully informed that the Proprietors of those Establishments that at present keep open until a late hour on Saturday night have intimated it to be their desire to close their places of business at 1 o'clock on Saturdays, if the public will help them to do so by not shopping after 1 on Saturday.

ALEX OGILVIE, } Hon.
JOHN BOYES, } Secs.

Offices—241, Pitt-street.

PARRAMATTA.

WELCOME TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for a public demonstration on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh to Parramatta, on MONDAY next, 10th February instant, hereby invite the public generally to be present and receive H. R. H. with every demonstration of loyalty. The Committee also invite the various Public Bodies and Friendly Societies of the town and district to take part in the Procession which will be formed.

The Teachers and Children of the several Day and Sabbath Schools of the town and district are also invited to be present in the Parramatta Park on the occasion; and, in order that proper provision may be made for the schools, the teachers are requested to forward, without delay, to Mr. JOHN GOLLEDGE, George-street, Parramatta, of the number likely to attend.

N.B.—The Schools are expected to assemble in the Park at 11 o'clock a.m.

JULES JOUBERT, } Joint
JOHN CHARLES BARKER, } Secretaries.

Parramatta, 5th February.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH WILLOUGHBY.—Election of Aldermen.—To the Returning-officer and Electors.—Gentlemen, I have WITHDRAWN my name from the list of Candidates.

J. H. G. P. FFRENCH.

Glebe, 6th February, 1868.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—An extraordinary vacancy in the office of an Alderman for East Ward having occurred, notice is hereby given, that THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at noon, is appointed for the nomination of candidates to supply the vacancy; and that all nominations must be delivered to the Returning-officer in writing 7 days at least before the said day of nomination in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

JOHN BOOTH, Returning-officer.

Council Chambers, 5th February, 1868.

No. 68-5. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 6th February, 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 17th instant, for the performance of the undermentioned works (at the risk and cost of former contractors), in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the City Surveyor, viz.:—

1.—Taking down and rebuilding retaining wall, Riley-street.

2.—Taking down and rebuilding a portion of Prince-street Bridge.

The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender; nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the contract.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, the 9th instant, for works required to be done in William and St. Mary streets.

For particulars apply to the Surveyor, Council Chambers, Darling-street.

By order of the Council,
J. M'DONALD, Surveyor.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a first-class House, Darlinghurst Road, until Saturday, 8th instant. Apply, for plans, 145, Castlereagh-street, to DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TO CARPENTERS.—Tenders required for Roofing and Flooring; labour only. Macleay-st., Potts-point.

THE PRINCE is here.—Ladies exercise your franchise. Vote for Mr. SIMPSON for Outer Glebe Ward.

RATEPAYERS of the Glebe, vote for SIMPSON—we can trust him. Poll THIS DAY.

OUTER GLEBE ROAD.—Electors, poll early THIS DAY for the man that has served us.

NOTICE.—About a fortnight since, about 30 lbs. of SODA were put into my cart. The owner can have it on application. WILLIAM DAVIS, Licensed Carter, Phillip-street, Parramatta.

MESSRS. FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE beg to inform the public that their Establishment will be CLOSED on SATURDAY for the half-yearly stock-taking. Victoria House, 269, 271, 273, 275, Pitt-street.

A CARD.—Mr. G. A. TUCKER, Bay View House, Private Lunatic Asylum, Cook's River.

A CARD.—JOHN GRIBBEN, old established Veterinary and Horseshoeing Establishment. Elizabeth-street North.

A CARD.—Madame WALLACE BUSHELLE, 112, Phillip-street, four doors from Hunter-street.

A CIVIL ENGINEER, of 23 years' standing, gives EVENING INSTRUCTION in Surveying, Pure and Mixed Mathematics, Mechanical and Perspective Drawing. Reference—Mr. Grundy, C.E., 183, Pitt-street.

C. W. CALDWELL, Retail and Family Grocer, 278, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts.

CHAS. ARTLETT, Upholsterer, SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay.

CHARLES ARTLETT, Undertaker, Rushcutter's Bay. Charges strictly moderate.

E. OURTZ, Engine Turner of Gold and Silver Watch Cases, &c., 44, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

FUTURE, PAST, and PRESENT REVEALED.—Private consultations, 1s; character from portraits or writing. Enclose specimens, age, and 14 penny stamps. C. EDWARDS, Practical Phrenologist, 342, George-st.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch offices—Mittagong and Weatherboard.

HARMONIUM TUITION given at teacher's residence. Mr. HARWOOD, 213, Macquarie-street.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO.—Fire and Marine. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., Agents.

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL. Alpaca for LUNCHEON in the Café and Long Room.

W. J. O'BRIEN.

ALBERT LOMER (late Chandler and Lomer), next Lassetter's, 419, George-st. Cartes de Visite, 8s dozen.

B. C. BOAKE, 320, George-street. Card portraits reduced to 10s per dozen, for cash only.

CARTES DE VISITE reduced in prices. A copy shown for approval. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

PHOTOGRAPHS in every variety of artistic style and finish, at J. H. NEWMAN'S, South Head Road.

MONEY ADVANCES ready THIS DAY, for a few months, or any term of years, on depositing DEEDS of FREEHOLD HOUSES, or LANDED PROPERTY, in every part of the colony, in sums of £10, £20, £30, £40, £50, £60, £70, £80, to £100, and in any amount to £500, and at half the rate of interest of any Building Society or any other Company in the colony.

FROM £500 to £20,000, FOR ONE OR ANY TERM OF YEARS, AT 8 PER CENT.

Borrowers can pay off any sum by instalments, and the interest will be deducted accordingly. Also, on Furniture, Stock-in-trade, Merchandise, Mining Shares, Plant, Machinery, &c., in any amount without delay. These Offices are Private and Confidential. Established 18 years in Melbourne.

SYDNEY LOAN INVESTMENT AND LAND INSTITUTE.

141, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank, Sydney.

TAKE NOTICE.—Offices for the sale of Houses and Lands, Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, &c., either by private contract or public auction.

£3000 AND SMALLER SUMS, ready for investment. Inquire at the office of A. H. M'CULLOCH, Solicitor, 165, Pitt-street.

£5000 TO LEND, on Mortgage of City Property. Apply to Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS, Hunter-street; or to JAMES MILSON, Jun., Box 218, Post Office.

£5000 IN SUMS, to LEND on City or Country Property. PASCHEN and CO., Agents and Brokers, 76, Elizabeth-street, near Hunter-street.

QUEENSLAND Treasury DEBENTURES, wanted to purchase, PASCHEN and CO., 76, Elizabeth-st.

CASH ADVANCES, obtainable in small sums, or otherwise, from S. Ashlin, 141, Pitt-st., oppo. Union Bank.

CITIZENS' RECEPTION BALL.—It is requested that all articles found in, or taken by mistake from the Pavilion on the night of the Ball, may be left at the Town Hall, where they will be delivered to the owners upon identification.

By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor.
W. HANSON, Secretary.

Town Hall, Wynyard-square, 6th February.

CITIZENS' BALL.—The gentleman who took by mistake an OVERCOAT, with handkerchief in pocket bearing name, is requested to leave same at G. HOWELL'S, Tailor, King-street.

CITIZENS' BALL.—Please RETURN Leghorn HAT to R. GUY, 575, George-street.

WILL the person who took a brown OVERCOAT, with a soft hat in one pocket and a collar in the other, from the Pavilion, Hyde Park, on Wednesday evening, oblige by returning same to 224, Pitt-street.

THE PERSON who took by mistake a Drab Tweed OVERCOAT (stained at the bottom) from the Pavilion on Wednesday night, will oblige by returning it to Mr. SMAIL, Town Hall.

THE GENTLEMAN who took, by mistake, from the Office of John Frazer and Co. a Green Silk UMBRELLA, can have the case belonging to it, by applying at the office, York-street.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, a POCKET-BOOK, containing £7 4s. Return to J. H. GARRICK, Palmer-street.

REWARD.—Lost, at the Citizens' Ball, Bracelet TOP, white enamel. TWEMLOW, Jeweller, George-st.

LOST, in the supper-room, at the Citizens' Ball, a Silver BOUQUET HOLDER; a reward will be given, at George Chisholm and Co.'s, George-street.

LOST, at the Citizens' Ball a GOLD BRACELET, set with pearls, design bunch of grapes. The finder will please leave it at Town Hall; or Mr. Clark's, Colonnade. Reward if required.

LOST, in Bourke-street, PURSE, containing half sovereign, &c. Reward on return. 34, Arthur-st.

LOST, a few days ago, somewhere between King and Market streets, an Antique SILVER MEASURE. Reward on bringing it to Mr. WATSON, Chemist, Brickfield-hill.

LOST, £7 in NOTES, between Court-house and Brewery; the numbers are known. The finder will be gratefully rewarded. 4 weeks' wages. Apply to JOHN RYAN, South Head Road.

LOST, on Wednesday afternoon, either in an omnibus or between the Royal Hotel and the Town Hall, a Gold BROOCH. The finder will be rewarded by bringing it to 149, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

CITIZENS' BALL.—LOST, Drab Tweed OVERCOAT; hat, gloves, handkerchief, &c., in pockets. Please return to 199, William-street, Wolloomooloo.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from 278, Pitt-street, a Black Terrier DOG. Any person returning same will be rewarded; any person detaining will be prosecuted.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Botany Road, Redfern, a Chesnut PONY, branded R near shoulder. £1 reward if returned. J. JULEFF, blacksmith, Botany Road.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the undersigned as Importers and Dealers in Fancy Goods, &c., has been, THIS DAY, DISSOLVED by mutual consent. The business will for the future be carried on by Mr. JOSEPH ABRAHAMS, on his own account, at No. 87, King-street, and No. 692, George-street, near Liverpool-street; and he will discharge all debts, and receive all payments, on account of the late firm.

CHARLES ABRAHAMS.
JOSEPH ABRAHAMS.

Witness at Sydney, this 5th day of February, 1868—FREDERIC JAMES WINKS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between us, as Upholsterers, and carried on by us in Pitt-street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, under the style or firm of "KENNEDY, BROTHERS," has been, THIS DAY, DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

The business will henceforth be carried on by the undersigned, THADDÆUS KENNEDY, who will receive all DEBTS due to, and will discharge all LIABILITIES due from, the said Partnership Firm up to the date of this notice.

Dated this fourth day of February, one thousand and eight hundred and sixty-eight.

JAMES KENNEDY.
THADDÆUS KENNEDY.

Witness to our signatures this 4th February, 1868—JOHN BIRRELL, J.P.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of LIMMER, REES, and ROBINSON, Toowoomba.—A first dividend of six shillings in the £ is now payable at the office of Messrs. Keep and Parsons, 395, George-street.

W. MANSON, }
F. PARSONS, } Trustees.
D. L. BROWN, }

Sydney, February 6, 1868.

THE SYDNEY MAIL, PERMANENTLY ENLARGED, From Twelve to Sixteen Pages, PRICE FOURPENCE.

Publishing Office, Hunter-street.

THE SYDNEY MAIL. Notice to the Advertising Public.

In order to increase the facilities for advertising in this the largest circulating journal in New South Wales, we beg to state that we have been appointed Advertising Agents for Sydney, Melbourne, and London.

All Advertisements received by us will meet with prompt attention, and be charged at the same cash rates as at the HERALD Office.

GORDON and GOTCH.
281, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
85, COLLINS-STREET, MELBOURNE.
121, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON.

REDFERN, GLEBE, PARRAMATTA-STREET, and RAILWAY STATION.—Mr. J. J. COOPER has been appointed Agent for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL for the above-named places.

HERALD Office, February 3rd, 1868.

Subscribers in each of the above localities supplied by a special delivery immediately upon the papers issuing from the office. Terms, Thirteen Shillings per Quarter, payable in advance; One Shilling per week, or Twopence per copy. Advertisements received. English Journals and Periodicals regularly supplied via Panama and Suez Mails.

J. J. COOPER,
Adjoining Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road; and Railway Station Bookstall.

FILES of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, from 1855 to 1866, for SALE. Apply to Mr. HENDERSON, HERALD Office.

THE MODERN INQUISITION, or the PRINCE'S TORTURERS.—See TO-DAY'S PUNCH. Price 6d.

THE PRINCE AT THE FLOWER SHOW.—See PUNCH, THIS DAY. Price 6d. All Booksellers.

THE CITIZENS' BALL.—See PUNCH, TO-DAY. Single copies cost Sixpence.

MR. WILLIAM BARLOW ON THINGS IN GENERAL.—See PUNCH. Publishing Office, 281, George-street.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To the Widow and next of kin of JOHN WILLIAM DOBSON, late of Parramatta, in the colony of New South Wales, Bank Manager, deceased.

GREETING:

WHEREAS it hath been represented to us in our Supreme Court of New South Wales that JOHN WILLIAM DOBSON, late of Parramatta, in the said colony, departed this life on or about the twenty-ninth day of January last intestate, having at the time of his death goods, chattels, and credits in the said colony: We do therefore hereby peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear personally, or by your proctor, before our said Court, at the Court-house in King-street, Sydney, on the eighteenth day of February instant, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, and there to abide, if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said Court, and then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, or otherwise to show sufficient cause (if you or either of you have or know any), why the same should not be committed to FREDERICK JAMES JACKSON, of Hunter-street, in the city of Sydney, as the secretary of and for and on behalf of the European Assurance Society, creditors of the said deceased.

Witness—the Honorable Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, Companion of the Bath, our Chief Justice of our said Court at Sydney, this third day of February, A.D. 1868.

D. B. HUTCHINSON, Prothonotary.

BILLYARD and CURTIS, Proctors for the said Frederick James Jackson.

CAUTION.

JAMES HENNESSY AND CO.'S BATTLEAXE COGNAC.

No Brandy is bottled by James Hennessy and Co. out of their Stores, in Cognac, every bottle has affixed on it a LABEL bearing in the middle their firm, "JAS. HENNESSY and CO.'S COGNAC," printed in gold letters on a white ground, encircled by a wreathing of vine leaves and grapes, in the centre of and above which is their registered TRADE MARK, the BATTLEAXE; the label is squared by a broad line—the whole printed in gold; the CORKS are branded with their firm; and as an additional guarantee, they now use a patent CAPSULE, on the head of which their firm, and also their TRADE MARK, is again placed, and the capsule bears a YELLOW RIM round the neck of the bottle. Their cases are branded "Jas. Hennessy, Cognac," with the "BATTLEAXE" OVER the name.

No bottled brandy, therefore, can be relied on as genuine, from the stores of Messrs. Jas. Hennessy and Co.," but in such bottles as bear the foregoing distinctive marks, the exclusive use of which is secured to them by law.

Parties copying, or imitating even colourably, the whole or part of the label, render themselves liable to law proceedings by Messrs. JAMES HENNESSY and CO., for fraudulently using the trade mark and the name of their firm; and by the Patentee of the capsule for piracy of his patent rights.

MY WIFE, JANE BURROWS, having left her home without any provocation, I shall not be responsible for any DEBTS she may contract.

JOHN BURROWS, Redfern. February 6.

THE BOUQUET OF SYDNEY, containing 27 views of Sydney and Harbour, beautifully Illuminated and folded in the form of a Waratah. Price 2s 6d, post free 2s 10d. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

5 QUIRES superfine Linear NOTE (assorted colours) 1s 6d, post free 2s; 100 Envelopes to match, in box, 1s 6d, post free 1s 10d; Magnum Pens 6d per box. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street, next Thompson and Giles's.

VALENTINES.—The largest stock in Sydney; very cheap. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

VALENTINES.—All the newest designs, very cheap. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

VALENTINES.—The finest assortment in Sydney, very cheap. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

VALENTINES!—Newest designs. Parcels from 5s, post free. MYERS and SOLOMON, 542, George-st.

SANDS'S SYDNEY AND SUBURBAN DIRECTORY for 1868, now ready, price 12s 6d.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists.—Painless teeth extraction. Teeth stopped with gold cement. Children's teeth regulated. Teeth cleansed. Artificial teeth, gold or pink vulcanite. Charges moderate. Pitt-street North, opposite M'Grath and Punch's Hotel (late Toogood's).

SYDNEY HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY, 323, George-street, near Bank of New South Wales.—Fresh homœopathic medicines. All the new remedies in tinctures, globules, and triturations. W. LARMER.

WORM LOZENGES supersede all other medicines of this class; may be taken by persons of all ages. Sold in packets, 1s and 2s each. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

JENKINS'S TONIC WATER.—The original and genuine is manufactured only by PENNEY and HAMILTON (late W. J. Jenkins), 131, Botany Road.

Orders through post punctually attended to.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION and all Diseases of Debility, Churchill's Syrup of Hypophosphite Lime. This preparation is manufactured by Swann of Paris, and is recommended by the leading members of the medical profession as perfectly reliable. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, 110, Pitt-street.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, prepared specially for Australia.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, finest food for children.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, most nourishing for invalids.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN for puddings, pies, cakes, and custards.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, try one packet. Obtainable everywhere.

IRON CISTERNS. F. BRABY and CO., having laid down extensive and improved machinery in their new range of buildings, Ida Wharf, Deptford, are now prepared to supply WROUGHT IRON TANKS, BLACK, GALVANIZED or PAINTED, of superior quality, at reduced prices, and at a very short notice.

Lists on application to F. BRABY and CO. (Limited), Fitzroy Works, Euston Road, London.

CORRUGATED Galvanized Iron, 5 to 9 feet lengths; Ridgecaps, Gutters, &c.; Galvanized Iron Tanks for preserving rain water, all sizes, 100 to 3000 gallons; Baths, Pumps, &c. Partridge's Stores, George and Bathurst sts.

A GOOD Cottage PIANO and HARMONIUM, five octaves, good order, cheap. 169, Gloucester-street.

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THE POLICY OF PROTECTION ECONOMICALLY AND MORALLY CONSIDERED—WITH REFERENCE IN PARTICULAR TO COLONIAL INDUSTRY.

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the obscurity of some doubtful questions in Political Economy, its leading principles, and especially those by discovery of which the celebrated Adam Smith first raised it to the dignity of a science, fairly challenge acceptance as incontrovertible truths. Nor do they deserve so to be considered merely as abstract propositions, but also as laws of the universe, demanding the same regard in social concerns which those of the material world require from all who would turn to useful account its forces and productions. To hope for success in any human policy inconsistent with the former, is no less absurd than to attempt to work a machine in contravention of the law of gravitation, or to raise wheat by sowing tares.

In both departments of science, the discovery of these laws has been gradual, and mankind have painfully blundered for ages, through ignorance of many which are now universally acknowledged, and considered almost self-evident.

Their discovery has been often due not so much to any transcendant intellectual power in the discoverer, as to his patience in the investigation of all the facts bearing on the subject, so as to enable him to present them, both to his own and other minds, in a coherent form, and converged under one focus of light. This has been especially the case with discoveries in social science. The superseded error was not so much the result of defect in the intelligence of those who embraced it, as of the incompleteness of facts on which that intelligence was exercised. When the view of these was adequately extended, a mere bestowal of due attention by the same minds which were before misled by their partial conception, has sufficed at once to penetrate the true law by which all are embraced and regulated.

If, however, this due attention be withheld, the old half-truths—sometimes the most pernicious forms of error—may still keep their hold on many whose knowledge on other subjects is fully up to the level of their age. This consideration diminishes the surprise we are apt to feel, when we find some few men of unquestionable general abilities, and whose opinions are entitled to great weight on other subjects, still countenancing the exploded fallacies of commercial monopoly; and more numerous newspaper correspondents and platform orators continually beguiling credulous readers and hearers by their reiteration. With regard to the latter, indeed, that very imperfection of view which is the cause of error facilitates the task of presenting it with a specious air of simplicity,—while the comparative complexity of the more extended facts requiring investigation in order to correct it, renders the establishment of the opposing truth at once more difficult and less popular.

It is more easy to spin a yarn of pleasing fancies out of a few particulars that are found on the surface than to trace the effects of a scheme of policy through its more obscure ramifications.

The proper remedy would be a careful study of some standard work on political economy. But a large portion of mankind cannot, or will not, avail themselves of scientific truth in this form, even when smelted by Philosophy into the purest ingots. For their use it requires to be coined current coin through the mint of popular discussion, and to receive the impress of current circumstances from passing events and local circumstances. It would be a dereliction of duty on the part of those who value the gold of truth to leave the chief supply of such a currency to the coiners of baser metal. The able writer, Bastial, contributed perhaps more by his occasional pamphlets than by his larger works to the present improved state of French opinion and policy in economical affairs. Many of these are well worthy of perusal by Englishmen, and have been brought by translation within general reach. At the same time, it must be admitted that the local allusions which enter into the frame of his arguments, and specially suited them to the world of Paris in the frenzy of the Revolution of 1848, may somewhat detract from their usefulness in the present day, and with a different people. And although it may be vain to emulate the vigour and raciness of his illustrations, it may still be possible for a colonial writer to bring forward some which have a greater special affinity with our own circumstances.

His example may at all events be followed in his leading method of argument, according with the view already presented, that, namely of the correction of illusion created by regarding only a part of the case (that seen at a glance by the ignorant and uninstructed), by calling attention to those equally important facts that lie farther out of sight, but when revealed are found completely to change, and, in changing, to correct the whole aspect of the question.

PROTECTION DEFINED.

Let us, in the first place, define that which is called for under the name of Protection. When effectual, it confers a monopoly in the local market on certain productions of colonial industry by means of import duties imposed on corresponding productions of foreign (including British) industry; such duties being of sufficient amount to exclude the latter from competition, if enhanced in price, to the extent of the duty. If the duty fall short of this adequate amount, it must evidently fail in its protective object. It will then merely operate as a tax falling on a special class of consumers. If it be sufficient for protection, no duty is paid to the revenue—the goods liable thereto being no longer imported; and yet it will be open to the colonial producer to exact for his own benefit an enhanced price, to the full extent of the unpaid duty.

Now, if the persons engaged in the colonial industry thus protected were the only parties to this transaction, its satisfactory nature might be admitted. The price required to render their industry profitable having been conjured into existence what more need be desired? Nothing more, certainly, if it had been drawn from heaven like the manna of Israel. Nothing more, in the opinion of many, were it contributed only at the expense of foreigners, even though including in this category our fellow subjects in Great Britain.

The plain truth is, however, that the whole of the extra price thus extorted for the artificial maintenance of the industry of one portion of the colonists, is taken from the hard earnings of others engaged, also within the colony, in industry not less meritorious, in any point of view, and far more so in that of its not requiring this unnatural kind of support.

RESULTS STATED ARITHMETICALLY.

The results of a protective duty of say, 20 per cent. if effectual in excluding goods which would otherwise be imported from England to the value of £1,000,000 (one million) may be stated arithmetically as follows. The amounts are of course only supposed by way of example. Be they more or less the loss will be proportioned to the facts; any gain to the colony as a whole being out of the question in any possible case.

1. £1,000,000 (one million) will be withdrawn from the wages and profits of the English manufacturers, artisans, merchants, and seamen, by whose means the goods in question have been hitherto supplied at that price.

2. £1,200,000, being an additional price to the amount of £200,000, will be paid in lieu thereof by colonial consumers to colonial manufacturers for a supply of equivalent goods.

3. The recipients of this augmented price will be—to whatever extent the protective duty has operated to induce their continuance, or newly engaging in the protected industry—withdrawn from those other industrial pursuits for which the colony may offer natural facilities not requiring protection, but of which very many are at all times checked in their infancy through the limited supply of labour.

4. The consumers who pay the extra £200,000, so far as they are distinct from the protected parties, will lose it altogether, without any compensation whatever. It surely cannot be worth their while to pay this additional price merely because the parties providing the goods have resided, while engaged in their fabrication, within the colony, instead of in England or elsewhere.

THE "RETENTION OF MONEY" FALLACY.

It may perhaps be objected that in maintaining this loss by the purchaser of a protected article, to be wholly without compensation, we have omitted to take account of the glowing prospects, which many apostles of protection hold forth, of a grand accession of wealth which is to ensue, and to be diffused without distinction among all classes, by reason of the *retention of money within the colony*. The sober truth, however, is that all these anticipations, both as to the certainty of retaining the money, and the advantage of the retention, if it really took effect, are nothing but figments of the imagination. This will become manifest to the satisfaction (or discomfiture as the case might be) of any person who will only take the trouble to read the great work of Adam Smith, or even any mere elementary treatise on economical science published since his time. This is, in fact, nothing else but the same gigantic delusion which lay at the root of the old mercantile system that it has been his chief mission and glory to destroy, gradually reforming, through the influence of his unanswerable arguments over the minds of statesmen, the fiscal policy of the whole civilised world.

Yet this delusion dies very hard, for reasons suggested in our prefatory remarks, partly through the complexity of the reasoning by which it is disproved, and partly through its connection, or supposed connection, with personal or national interests. No author is now hardy enough to attempt a serious refutation of the arguments against it, but it still crops up continually in the shape of vague and unreasoning assumptions in the writings and speeches of advocates of protection.

Although it would be useless to burden this paper with the full discussion of the subject so luminously treated in works generally accessible, a mere outline of the argument may not be out of place.

The fallacy under consideration can only be maintained by entirely losing sight of the fact that money, no less than any other commodity, is dependent on the action and reaction of supply and demand, so that whenever it accumulates beyond the limit of natural demand, it simply becomes deteriorated in its relative value, and if artificially retained so as to prevent a readjustment through the operation of free exchange, it serves thenceforth to represent a less value, or in other words, to purchase a less quantity of other things. So that, by this means, the contemplated augmentation of the local wealth is found to be only nominal and nugatory. Neither can the particular monetary transactions, however extensive, which take place between the maker and purchasers of the colonial goods, have any determinate influence on the final balance of monetary account between the colony and other countries, unless there be at the same time an exclusion of all other external commerce. Nor even if it could, would they lead to the anticipated advantages. Whether the payment be made to the importer of English goods or to the maker of the colonial article, an equivalent commercial adjustment must, in either case, ensue; although it may take place through different individual channels. If the import be discontinued it will of necessity cause a simultaneous discontinuance of some equivalent export, and if the new colonial industry be paid for by the money previously laid out in the imported articles, it is by the same means withdrawn from the indirect encouragement of some other export by which the imported goods must have been previously compensated. So far as commerce is left to its own operation, is as impossible to exclude this average equivalence, in the long run, of import and export. Any attempt to modify it, short of the total extinction of external trade, can only result in altering the particular kind of export or import which is to take place, by prohibiting or artificially depressing the one, or by an opposite policy encouraging another. And whether the most profitable kind of exchange will be brought about by legislative meddling, or by leaving each individual to seek his own interest, does not require any great sagacity to determine.

PROTECTION IN ITS RELATION TO COLONISATION.

As we are dealing especially with protection in reference to colonies, it may be proper to regard in rather more detail some of the special grounds taken up by its colonial advocates.

It is by no means uncommon for one of these to exclaim, after admitting with apparent candour the force of the general argument on the other side—"Free-trade may be all very well for an old country like England, but quite out of place in a new colony." In support of which it is simply urged that the manufactures of all old countries were originally established under some protective system.

It might be just as fairly argued that they were established under conditions unaided by modern science and improved implements, and that for this reason a colony ought voluntarily to forego their advantages. It is surely a far more rational conclusion, in either case, that the manufacture was established rather in spite than in consequence of the fact or deficiency in question, and that under changed conditions something even better might have been established.* If there be, indeed, any distinction in the case of a colony, it will be found such as rather to turn the argument the other way.

The position taken up by the colonial protectionist appears to be this: "I should not have desired any protection had I remained in the old country. I admit that free trade is there wisely established, but I find it necessary here, in my peculiar position as a colonist."

The master manufacturer urges that he cannot gain a reasonable profit, and the journeyman that he cannot obtain sufficient wages, unless protected from the competition of imported goods. But if this complaint be really well founded, what can it prove? Surely nothing else than that in this particular case the emigration of both master and man was a blunder, unless they were willing and able to divert their industry into some other channel which would pay its own way without the aid of monopoly. The process of colonisation requires judicious discrimination as to the qualifications of the emigrant, and, if a capitalist, the nature of his investment. It is not enough that the colony presents a new field with unlimited resources. It is necessary, farther, to consider whether it be at present adapted to the particular enterprise in contemplation—whether the saving of freight and charges, or any local facilities for the proposed manufacture, will afford the master sufficient profit, after paying such wages as the labourer will demand in his new position—and whether these wages will command for the labourer in the local market such necessaries and comforts as will render him content to prefer the colony as the place in which to prosecute his industry. These conditions are already fulfilled in regard to many manufactures, and are every year becoming applicable to more. But this process is gradual. It is for the benefit of all parties that it should be so, and should be left to the spontaneous effort of individuals to carry it forward in the intelligent pursuit of their own interest, which, in virtue of a natural law conducing to social harmony and happiness, are in that case absolutely identical with those of the general public.

Protective duties are nothing short of an ingenious device for divorcing from each other those interests "which God hath joined together," tempting the individual, by what is virtually a bribe with public money, to remain content in a position securing his own gain at the expense of a general loss.

THE PLEA FOR A MERE PRELIMINARY ENCOURAGEMENT OF NEW INDUSTRY CONSIDERED.

It is a very common plea for protection that it is only intended to apply to a new manufacture in its preliminary stage, after which, being once established, it is expected to compete upon its own merits with imported goods, and thus come within the sphere of legitimate commerce. The misconstruction of a solitary passage in Mr. Stuart Mill's work as countenancing a systematic protection to this extent, called forth from him an earnest disclaimer of any such view. The danger of a protection, even thus modified, is in the impossibility of distinguishing the comparative merits of the claims that will be set up by interested or over-sanguine speculators in favour of their own hobbies. By casting the risk of the speculation on the public, instead of the projector, the best security for prudent management is abandoned.

BOUNTIES, OR AID IN THE CONDUCT OF EXPERIMENTAL UNDERTAKINGS, PREFERABLE METHODS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

There may, it is true, be cases unreasonably calling for some indemnity against the peculiar expense incident to the first commencement of an industry unquestionably advantageous to the whole community. But this would be much more legitimately afforded by a direct vote of money, either as a bounty, or to be expended under the direction of Government in the conduct of some experimental undertaking. In this way the colonial public will clearly understand the nature and extent of its contribution, and be enabled to watch and judge of its results. There will then be no risk of anything more than the first loss, even if the enterprise should not succeed; whereas, if it be fostered by a protective duty, the loss may be permanently entailed, while eluding detection or observation, during the whole continuance of the duty. And if when once established it should fail, after trial, to become capable of supporting itself without the continuance of the duty, its withdrawal will not unnaturally be felt as a great hardship by those who, for the same reason which ought to have prevented its introduction, would now find its retention their only security from absolute ruin.

PARTIAL ANALOGY OF ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETIES, &C.

So far as any public encouragement of new industries is legitimate, it corresponds with that contemplated by acclimatisation societies, in meeting the cost of first introducing plants and animals likely to contribute to profit or enjoyment; or that of the kindred societies, agricultural and horticultural, which stimulate improvements in cultivation and management by emulation and reward.

The idea peculiar to a protective policy of encouraging an internal production by augmenting the cost of its equivalent when introduced from abroad, is utterly foreign to the object of any such societies. That object is to foster the introduction of what, being once in possession, may become useful as the material, or as the instrument of future industry. When and under what conditions that industry shall be exercised is left wholly to the discretion of individuals.

The object of protection is, on the other hand, not the material or improvement of industry, but the industry itself,—and with this startling peculiarity, that the criterion for selection of the industry is not its profitable nature,—but the very fact that it cannot at present be carried on without loss. And whatever may be thought of its capacity for direct improvement as will, in course of time, render it self-supporting—a protective duty is a device specially calculated to weaken the motive for due exertion in those upon whose efforts the ultimate success must depend. This consideration applies most forcibly in those very cases which present the strongest apparent claim to encouragement.

Such a case would, if any, seem to be one in which the projector of a new industry, although entangled in difficulties incident to its first establishment, has a fair prospect of overcoming them through timely assistance, and by his persevering, energetic, and prudent management, ultimately rendering it profitable and self-supporting.

Yet the policy of even a bounty to be awarded to individuals in any case still in the stage of experiment, must be admitted to be very questionable. If a valuable and self-supporting industry has actually been introduced at the cost of personal sacrifices made through encountering the difficulties peculiar to its first establishment, and if these sacrifices have been too great to be refunded by the ordinary profits of the industry opened up equally for the benefit of others gaining the advantage of the experience without incurring the sacrifice—public gratitude may dictate indemnification or reward. But if the experiment be only in progress, and with only a fair promise of future success, the inability of the claimant to obtain assistance from private capitalists would be, in general, sufficient evidence that the undertaking is of too doubtful a character to justify the assistance of a Government. In any case, however, that assistance in a direct form will be more legitimate than the expedient of a protective duty, of which the manifest tendency, in securing at once to the projector a profitable market for his goods, irrespectively altogether of his own future exertion, is to place him under the strongest temptation to relax in efforts, and remain content with the indemnity so liberally granted to him at the public cost.

THESE SOCIETIES THE BEST MEDIUM OF ANY ENCOURAGEMENT FROM THE REVENUE.

Should any system of direct encouragement be resolved on, no better basis could be supplied for its administration than the existing acclimatisation—agricultural and horticultural societies. The aid from the revenue might bear some recognised proportion to private subscription, and be turned to best account through the zeal and energy of individuals who afford the best proof of their own disinterested public spirit, acting in concert with the Government.

It would not take more than a fraction of the sum which protective duties would insidiously take out of the pockets of consumers, if effective, or compel them to pay to the revenue, if ineffective, to carry out a liberal system of encouragement in the form above supposed.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ANOTHER PREFERABLE RESOURCE FOR ADVANCING COLONIAL INDUSTRY.

Nor would it require more than another fraction of the same averted loss to organise throughout the colony a system of industrial schools, affording to children both of those able and willing and of those unable to pay for effective inspection in the advanced processes of art, agricultural and manufacturing, which are best suited to the special circumstances of the colony, in climate, soil, and commercial position.

Such institutions would tend far more than a protective system, and without involving the same outrageous waste of power, regarded economically, to check that moral and industrial retrogression, through monotony of pursuit, and dispersion of population in new countries, the fear of which renders many easy converts to a protective theory and indisposes them to estimate the true weight of the objections against it.

THE ACTION OF PROTECTIVE DUTIES UNCERTAIN AND CAPRICIOUS.

Even if all other objections to protective duties could be overruled, their capricious and uncertain operation would alone forbid their employment. To adjust them to the exigency of each separate article of production so as to produce exactly the desired effect and no other, is utterly impossible. If the import duty be short of prohibitory under existing circumstances, the colonial producer derives no benefit, except that the purchasers of the imported article pay a larger share of the common taxation than heretofore. If the duty be prohibitory—the Government go without the revenue, the amount otherwise payable thereto being transferred to the colonial producer as an augmentation of price. Any rise or fall in the relative price of the imported or home-made material, may at any time suddenly reverse the operation, and shift the contribution from the revenue to the manufacturer, or *vice versa*;—thus aggravating those vicissitudes of trade which are already too prevalent, and tending to demoralise commerce by inducing habits of gambling speculation. Neither the Colonial Treasurer, nor the colonial manufacturer can safely calculate upon the fruits of the protective impost, and either may be ruinously deluded by its sudden transfer to the other recipients.

SPECIAL DANGER AND MISCHIEF OF A GLUT FROM PRODUCTIONS OF PROTECTED INDUSTRY.

Another serious consideration applicable to a protected commerce is, that if from any circumstance a glut is created, there is no hope of any fair market for the surplus outside the limit of protection. The same unnatural system which causes the local demand involves its restriction, at a paying price, within the artificial limit created. So that in the event of any miscalculation or accident, the loss of the producer becomes doubly ruinous. If he seeks a market elsewhere for his surplus he is not only obliged to take into account the mercantile charges and expense of transit to another country, but also the loss of the premium which he has hitherto received in the home market; and this further aggravated, in all probability, by the imposition of similar protective duties at the ports of consignment. Those who countenance a protective policy for their own supposed advantages must at all events be prepared to expect a retaliatory policy in other countries. The result will then be, through a perverse legislation, to destroy the natural advantages derivable from the exchanges of commerce, and detract from the wealth of each community, to the full extent of the restrictions imposed. The production may have been artificially fostered by the expectation of a higher price, and the original misapplication of labour which first promoted the demand for protection is perpetuated at the expense of accumulated loss, public and private.

ABSTRACTION OF PROTECTED LABOUR FROM MORE PROFITABLE INDUSTRY.

Meanwhile the labour is not only so misapplied as to substitute loss for gain within its own field of operation, but is withheld from those other pursuits which, under the wholesome, however painful, stimulus of necessity, it might have sought out for itself. To allege that there are no other such pursuit is no less than to assert that colonisation is, at least so far as these parties are concerned, a huge blunder, and the resources of the colony a mere sham. It is the proper business of the colonist to discover and follow the pursuits to which these resources are specially adapted, and which can be made to pay in virtue of their own utility. The mere fact that the colony advances in wealth is, of itself, ample evidence of the existence of such pursuits. If it could advance under a protective system, this would, indeed, only show they existed in a sufficient ratio not only to pay their own way, but also to sustain the unnatural burden of the protected industry of others.

PROTECTED INDUSTRY A MODIFIED PAUPERISM.

However it may be disguised, it will still remain a fact, that to whatever extent an industry rests on protective duties, those who pursue it are a positive burden on their fellow colonists. If twenty (20) per cent be added to the price of their fabrics it is equivalent in a financial, if not in a moral point of view, to the system of eking out wages with poor rates at one time, if not still, adopted in some parts of England. The only difference between this and the palpable burden of a Benevolent Asylum is, that instead of wholly maintaining in such an asylum one-twentieth part of the population engaged in protected industry, the whole are partially supported by adding 20 per cent. to the remuneration which their services would otherwise command at the expense of an equivalent deduction from the fruits of the industry of other colonists.

THE MORAL QUESTION.

Protection is usually treated by its advocates as an affair of mere political expediency, and its moral aspect is, even by its opponents, seldom properly regarded. Yet it is, beyond doubt, open on this highest of all grounds to conclusive condemnation, even were the arguments in point of expediency as strong in its favour as they are all the other way. The innocent name of protection is only a disguise for the reality of spoliation. Protection of industry, rightly interpreted, is, no doubt, the proper object of all law and government, being constructively the same thing as the protection of property, identified with industry as its natural fruit.

But how does this apply to the present case? The title of the consumers and purchasers of the protected goods to the full rights of property in the earnings derived from their own industry in other pursuits is surely beyond all question. Even the authority of the Legislature, however uncontrolled by higher human power, is morally limited to the enforcement of a fair and proportionate contribution to the revenue required for purposes conducive to the welfare of the entire community, inclusive of the contributors. Any exaction beyond this is a tyrannical spoliation of property perpetrated by the very authority entrusted with its guardianship. Nor is such exaction any less mischievous in the form of an interference with liberty of exchange than of a direct confiscation and seizure of a portion of the money of the victim. If by such a restriction he is compelled to pay more than he otherwise would have done for the same article, the difference is a deprivation quite as unjust as if abstracted in hard cash.

The indirect manner in which this exaction is effected through a protective duty cannot alter the case in any way, either commercially or morally, unless it be rather to aggravate the offence, which extends the injury beyond the victimised purchasers of the colonial goods, to their English fellow subjects, who are deprived of what was to them a mutual advantage; two parties thus being deprived of a just right for the unjust advantage of one.

We repeat, in conclusion, that the immorality of protection would conclusively condemn it even if the argument in point of political expediency were the other way. Their adverse force, in conjunction, is overwhelming, and their coincidence in one conclusion a fresh illustration of the great truth expressed in the language of Charles James Fox, but too often treated by those who control the course of legislation as a mere flourish of rhetoric,—*That whatever is morally wrong can never be politically right.*

H.

APPENDIX.

The example of America is a favourite theme with the orators of protection. Upon this subject the following extract from an able article in a recent number of the *North American Review* will be found very much to the point, and will show that in the matured judgment of intelligent Americans their example exhibits, instead of a model for our imitation, a beacon for our warning. The convulsive efforts to get rid of the Southern injustice of slavery have for the time withdrawn attention from the Northern injustice of commercial monopoly; but it will ere long be too clear that both these poisons equally require extirpation to restore the political health of that great country:—

"Had individuals in America been left to their own devices in the matter of building up manufactures, it is possible the gross production of the country in many branches would have been less than it is now; but it is very certain that American society would have been in a healthier condition, and American industry based on a surer and more lasting foundation. An agricultural population such as that of the Northern States sixty years ago was sure not to confine itself to one field of enterprise exclusively. Enterprise and activity and restlessness and ingenuity, love of work and love of trying all kinds of work, were as marked features in the national character as they are now. The American population could not boast of much greater superiority to the European population than it can by [illegible] There was sure, therefore, to have been a constant overflow from the farms of the most quick-witted, sharp-sighted and enterprising men of the community for the creation of manufactures. They would have toiled, contrived, invented, copied until they brought into requisition and turned to account, one by one, all the resources of the country; all its advantages over other countries in climate, soil, water power, minerals, or mental or moral force; *and whatever manufactures they built up would have been built up for ever.* They would have needed no hothouse legislation to save them."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE following are extracts from the Message of President Johnson to Congress:—

"Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives,—The continued disorganisation of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is yet a subject of profound and patriotic concern. We may, however, find some relief from that anxiety in the reflection that the painful political situation, although before untried by ourselves, is not new in the experience of nations. Political science is, perhaps, as highly perfected in our own time and country as in any other, but it has not yet disclosed any means by which civil wars can be absolutely prevented. An enlightened nation, however, with a wise and beneficent Constitution and free Government, may diminish their frequency and mitigate their severity by directing all its proceedings in accordance with its fundamental laws. When a civil war has been brought to a close, it is manifestly the first interest and duty of the State to repair the injuries which the war has inflicted, and secure the benefit of the lessons it teaches as fully and as speedily as possible. This duty was, upon the termination of the rebellion, promptly accepted, not only by the Executive Department, but by the insurrectionary States themselves, and restoration, in the first moment of peace, was believed to be as easy and certain as it was indispensable. The expectations, however, then so reasonably and confidently entertained, were disappointed by legislation from which I felt constrained, by my obligations to the Constitution, to withhold my assent; and it is, therefore, a source of profound regret that, in complying with the obligation imposed upon me, as President of the United States, by the Constitution, to give to Congress, from time to time, information of the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any definite adjustment satisfactory to the American people of the questions which, since the close of the rebellion, have agitated the public mind. On the contrary, candour compels me to declare that at the present time, there is no Union as our forefathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established can exist only when all the States are represented in both houses of Congress, where one State is as free as another to regulate its internal concerns according to its own will, and where the laws of the central Government are strictly confined to matters of national jurisdiction, and apply with equal force to all the people of every section. That such is not the present state of the Union is a melancholy fact, and all must acknowledge that the restoration of the States to their proper legal relations with the Federal Government, and with one another, according to the terms of the original compact, would be the greatest temporal blessing which God, in his kindest providence, could bestow upon this nation. It becomes our imperative duty to consider whether or not it is impossible to effect this most desirable consummation. The Union and the Constitution are inseparable. As long as one is obeyed by all parties the other will be preserved, and if one is destroyed both must perish together. The destruction of the Constitution will be followed by other and still greater calamities. It was ordained not only to form a more perfect union between the States, but to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. Nothing but implicit obedience to all its requirements in all parts of the country will accomplish these great ends. Without that obedience we can look forward only to continual outrages upon individual rights, incessant breaches of the public peace, national weakness, financial dishonour, the total loss of our prosperity, the general corruption of morals, and the final extinction of popular freedom. To save our country from evils so appalling as these we should renew our efforts again and again. To me the process of restoration seems perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the constitution and laws. The execution of the laws is not now obstructed or opposed by physical force; there is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution either North or South; all the rights and all the obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental law; the Courts may be everywhere open, and, if open, their processes would be unimpeded; crimes against the United States can be prevented or punished by the proper judicial authority in a manner entirely practicable and legal. There is, therefore, no reason why the Constitution should not be obeyed, unless those who exercise its power have determined that it shall be disregarded and violated. The mere naked will of this Government, or of one or more of its branches, is the only obstacle that can exist to a perfect union of all the States. On this momentous question, and some of the measures growing out of it, I have had the misfortune to differ with Congress, and have expressed my convictions without reserve, though with becoming deference to the opinions of the Legislative department. These convictions are not only unchanged, but strengthened by subsequent events and further reflection. The transparent importance of the subject will be a sufficient excuse for calling your attention to some of the reasons which have so strongly influenced my own judgment. The hope that we may all finally concur in a mode of settlement consistent at once with our true interests and with our sworn duty to the Constitution, is too natural and too just to be easily relinquished. It is clear to my apprehension that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the National Union. When did they cease to be so? The ordinances of secession adopted by a portion—in most of them a very small portion—of their citizens, were mere nullities. If we admit now they were valid and effectual for the purpose intended by their authors, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which we justified the war. Were those States afterward expelled from the Union by the war? The direct contrary was averred by this Government to be its purpose, and was so understood by all those who gave their blood and treasure to aid in its prosecution. It cannot be that a successful war waged for the preservation of the Union had the legal effect of dissolving it. The victory of the nation's arms was not the disgrace of her policy. The defeat of secession on the battle-field was not the triumph of its lawless principle, nor could Congress, with or without the consent of the Executive, do anything which would have the effect, either directly or indirectly, of separating the States from each other. To dissolve the Union is to repeal the Constitution which holds it together; that is a power which does not belong to any department of this Government, or to all of them united. This is so plain that it has been acknowledged by all branches of the Federal Government. The Executive, my predecessor as well as myself, and the heads of the departments have uniformly acted upon the principle that the Union is not only undissolved, but indissoluble. Congress submitted an amendment of the Constitution to be ratified by the Southern States, and accepted their acts of ratification as a necessary and lawful exercise of their highest function. If they were not States, or were States out of the Union, their consent to a change in the fundamental law of the Union would have been nugatory, and Congress in asking it committed a political absurdity. The Judiciary has also given the solemn sanction of its authority to the same view of the case. The Judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States in their circuits, and they are constantly, *in banc* and elsewhere, exercising jurisdiction which does not belong to them unless these States are States of the Union.

"If the Southern States are component parts of the Union, the Constitution is the supreme law for them as it is for the other States; and they are bound to obey it, and so are we. The right of the Federal Government—which is clear and unquestionable—to enforce the Constitution upon them, implies the correlative obligation on our part to observe its limitations and execute its guarantees. Without the Constitution we are nothing; by, through, and under the Constitution, we are what it makes us. We may doubt the wisdom of the law; we may not approve of its provisions; but we cannot violate them merely because it seems to confine our powers within narrower limits than we would wish. It is not a question of individual, or class, or sectional interest, nor is it a question of party predominance, but of duty, of high and sacred duty, which we are all sworn to perform. If we cannot support the Constitution with the cheerful alacrity of those who love and believe in it, we must give it at least the fidelity of public servants who act under solemn obligation. C. Bate, [illegible] demands which they dare not disregard. [illegible] LET, a COTTAGE duly is not the only one which requires rooms and kitchen. To be restored. There is another [illegible], which, though of minor importance, is yet of great weight. On the 22nd day of January, 1861, Congress declared, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses, that the war should be conducted solely for the purpose of preserving the Union, and maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws, without impairing the dignity and equal rights of States, or of individuals, and that when this was done, the war should cease. I do not say that this declaration is personally binding on those who joined in making it, any more than individual members of Congress are personally bound to pay a public debt created under a law for which they voted; but it was a solemn public official pledge of the national honour, and I cannot imagine upon what grounds the repudiation of it is to be justified. If it be said that we are not bound to keep faith with rebels, let it be remembered that this promise was not made to rebels only. Thousands of true men in the South were drawn to our standard by it, and hundreds in the North gave their lives in the belief that it would be carried out. It was made on the day after the first great battle of the war which had been fought and lost. All patriotic and intelligent men then saw the necessity of giving such an assurance, and believed that without it the war would end in disaster to our cause. Having given that assurance in the extremity of our peril, the violation of it now, in the day of our power, would be a rude rending of that good faith which holds the moral world together. Our country would cease to have any claim upon the confidence of men. It would make the war not only a failure, but a fraud. Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, I would be unfaithful to my duty if I did not recommend the repeal of the Acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters. If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of your honourable bodies that the Acts referred to are not only a violation of the national faith, but in direct conflict with the Constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will immediately strike them from the statute book. To demonstrate the unconstitutional character of these Acts, I need do no more than refer to their general provisions. It must be seen at once that they are not authorised to dictate what alterations shall be made in the Constitutions of the several States; to control the elections of State legislators and State officers, members of Congress and electors of President and Vice-Presidents by arbitrarily declaring who shall vote and who shall be excluded from that privilege; to dissolve State Legislatures or prevent them from assembling; to dismiss Judges and other civil functionaries of the State, and appoint others, without regard to State law; to organise and operate all the political machinery of the States; to regulate the administration of their domestic and local affairs according to the mere will of strange and irresponsible agents sent among them for that purpose; these are powers not granted to the Federal Government or to any of its branches. Not being granted, we violate our trust by assuming them as palpably as we would by acting in the face of a positive interdict from the Constitution, which forbid us to do whatever it does not affirmatively authorise, either by express words or clear implication. If the authority we desire to use does not come to us through the Constitution we can exercise it only by usurpation and the most dangerous of political crimes. By that crime the enemies of all free governments, in all ages, have worked out their designs against public liberty and private rights. It leads directly and immediately to the establishment of absolute rule, for undelegated power is always unlimited and unrestrained. The Acts of Congress in question are not only objectionable for their assumption of ungranted power but many of their provisions are in conflict with the direct prohibitions of the Constitution. The Constitution demands that a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to all the States; that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, arrested without a judicial warrant, or punished without a fair trial before an impartial jury; that the privilege of habeas corpus shall not be denied in time of peace, and that no bill of attainder shall be passed even against a single individual; yet the system of measures established by these Acts of Congress does totally subvert and destroy the form as well as the substance of republican government in the ten States to which they apply. It binds them hand and foot, in absolute slavery, and subjects them to a strange and hostile power more unlimited and more likely to be abused than any other now known among civilised men. It tramples down all those rights in which the essence of liberty consists, and which a free Government is always most careful to protect. It denies the habeas corpus and the trial by jury. Personal freedom, property and life, is assailed by the passion, the prejudice, or the rapacity of the ruler, have no security whatever. It has the effect of a bill of attainder, or bill of pains and penalties not upon a few individuals alone, but upon whole masses of the people, including the millions who inhabit the subjected States, and even their unborn children. These wrongs, being expressly forbidden, cannot be constantly inflicted upon any portion of our people, no matter how they may come within our jurisdiction, and no matter whether they live in States, territories, or districts. I have no desire to save from the proper and just consequences of their great crime those who engaged in rebellion against the Government,

* See in Appendix, an extract from the "North American Review," showing the opinion of enlightened Americans on this point in reference to the protective laws of the United States.

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but as (a mode of punishment the measures under consideration are the most unreasonable that could be invented. Many of these people are perfectly innocent; many kept their fidelity to the Union untainted to the last; many were incapable of any legal offence, a large proportion even of the persons able to bear arms were forced into rebellion against their will, and of those who are guilty with their own consent the degrees of guilt are as various as their character and temper, but these Acts of Congress confound them altogether in one common doom. Indiscriminate vengeance upon classes, sects, and parties, or upon whole communities, for offences committed by a portion of them against the Government to which they owed obedience, was common to the barbarous ages of the world; but Christianity and civilisation have made such progress that recourse to a punishment so cruel and unjust would meet with the condemnation of all unprejudiced and right-minded men.

"DANGER OF NEGRO SUPREMACY.

"The primitive justice of this age, especially of this country, does not consist in stripping whole States of their liberties and reducing all their people, without distinction, to the condition of slavery. It deals separately with each individual, confines itself to the form of law, and vindicates its own purity by an impartial examination of every case before a competent judicial tribunal. If this does not satisfy all our desires with regard to Southern rebels, let us console ourselves by reflecting that a Constitution triumphant in war and unbroken in peace is worth far more to us and our children than the gratification of any present feelings. I am aware it is assumed that this system of government for the Southern States is not to be perpetual. It is true this military government is to be only provisional, but it is through this temporary evil that a greater evil is to be made perpetual. If the guarantees of the Constitution can be broken provisionally to serve a temporary purpose, and in a part only of the country, we can destroy them everywhere and for all time. Arbitrary measures often change, but they generally change for the worse. It is the curse of despotism that it has no halting-place. The intermitted exercise of its power brings no sense of security to its subjects, for they can never know what more they will have to suffer when its red right hand is armed to plague them again. Nor is it possible to conjecture how or where power, unrestrained by law, may seek its next victim. The States that are still free may be enslaved at any moment, for if the Constitution does not protect all, it protects none.

"INCAPACITY OF THE NEGRO.

"It is avowedly the object of these laws to confer upon negroes the privilege of voting, and to disfranchise such a number of white citizens as will give the *former* a clear majority at all elections in Southern States. This, to the minds of some persons, is so important, that a violation of the Constitution is justified as a means of bringing it about. The morality is always false which excuses a wrong because it proposes to accomplish a desirable end. We are not permitted to do evil that good may come about. In this case the end itself is evil as well as the means. The subjugation of the States to negro dominion would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. It was believed beforehand that the people would endure any amount of military oppression, for any length of time rather than degrade themselves by subjection to the negro race; therefore, they have been left without a choice. Negro suffrage was established by Act of Congress, and the military officers were commanded to superintend the process of clothing the negro race with the political privileges torn from white men. The blacks in the South are entitled to be well and humanely governed, and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property. If it were practicable at this time to give them a Government exclusively their own, under which they might manage their own affairs in their own way, it would become a grave question whether we ought to do so or whether common humanity would not require us to save them from themselves. But under the circumstances, this is only a special point. It is not proposed that they should govern themselves, but that they shall rule the white race, and administer State laws, elect Presidents and members of Congress, and shape, to a greater or less extent, the future destiny of the whole country. Would such a trust and power be safe in such hands?

"The peculiar qualities which should characterise any people who are fit to decide upon the management of public affairs for a great State have seldom been combined. It is the glory of white men to know that they have these qualities in sufficient measure to build upon this continent a great political fabric, and to preserve its stability for more than ninety years, while in every other part of the world all similar experiments have failed. But if anything can be proved by known facts, if all reasoning upon evidence is not abandoned, it must be acknowledged that in the progress of nations negroes have shown less capacity for government than any other race of people. No independent Government of any form has ever been successful in their hands. On the contrary, wherever they have been left to their own devices they have shown a constant tendency to relapse into barbarism. In the Southern States, however, Congress has undertaken to confer upon them the privilege of the ballot. Just released from slavery, it may be doubted whether, as a class, they know more than their ancestors how to organise and regulate civil society. Indeed, it is admitted that the blacks of the South are not only regardless of the rights of property, but so utterly ignorant of public affairs, that their voting can consist in nothing more than carrying a ballot to the place where they are directed to deposit it. I need not remind you that the exercise of the elective franchise is the highest attribute of an American citizen, and that when guided by virtue, intelligence, patriotism and free institutions, it constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. A trust artificially created, not for its own sake, but solely as a means of promoting the general welfare, its influence for good must necessarily depend upon the elevated character and true allegiance of the elector. It ought, therefore, to be reposed in none except those who are fitted morally and mentally to administer it well, for if conferred upon persons who do not justly estimate its value, and who are indifferent as to its results, it will only serve as a means of placing power in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventuate in the destruction of that liberty of which it should be the most powerful conservator. I have, therefore, heretofore urged upon your attention the great danger to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country, especially when the large majority of that class, in wielding the power thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage.

"DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE NEGRO AND THE FOREIGN VOTER.

"Yesterday, as it were, four millions of persons were held in a condition of slavery that had been in actual existence for generations; to-day they are free men, and are assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be presumed from their previous condition of servitude that, as a class, they are as well informed as to the nature of our Government as the intelligent foreigner who makes our land the home of his choice. In the case of the latter, a residence of five years, and the knowledge of our institutions which it gives, and attachment to the principles of the Constitution, are not the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for the belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes as a citizen of the republic. Where a people, the source of all political power, speak by their suffrage through the instrumentality of the ballot-box, it must be carefully guarded against the contact of those who are corrupt in principle and the enemies of free institutions, for it can only become to our political and social systems so far conducive of healthy popular sentiment when kept free from demoralising influences. Controlled through fraud and usurpation by the designing, anarchy and despotism must surely follow. In the hands of the patriotic and worthy, our Government will be preserved upon principles of the Constitution inherited from our forefathers. It follows, therefore, that in admitting to the ballot-box a new class of voters not qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise, we weaken our system of government instead of adding to its strength and durability. I yield to no one in attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation, but there is a limit observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a new class who may not comprehend by previous habits and opportunities how to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it and finally destroy its power; for it may be assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all-embracing extension of popular suffrage must end at last in its overthrow and destruction.

"I repeat the exhortation of my willingness to join in any plan within the scope of our constitutional authority which promises to better the condition of the negroes in the South, by encouraging them in industry, enlightening their morals, and giving protection to all their just rights as freedmen, but the transfer of our political inheritance to them would, in my opinion, be an abandonment of a duty which we owe alike to the memory of our fathers and the rights of our children. The plan of putting the Southern States wholly, and the General Government partially, in the hands of negroes, is proposed at a time peculiarly unpropitious. The foundations of society have been broken up by civil war. Industry must be reorganised, justice re-established, public credit maintained, and order brought out of confusion. To accomplish these ends would require all the wisdom and virtue of the great men who formed our institutions originally. I believe that their descendants will be equal to the arduous task before them, but it is vain to expect that negroes will perform it for us. Certainly we ought not to ask their assistance until we despair of our own competency. The great difference between the two races in physical, mental, and moral characteristics will prevent an amalgamation of them together in one mass. If the inferior obtains the ascendency over the other, it will govern with reference only to its own interests, for it will recognise no common interests, and create such a tyranny as this continent has not yet witnessed. Already the negroes are influenced by promises of confiscation and plunder. They are taught to regard as an enemy every white man who has any respect for the rights of his own race. If this continues it must become worse and worse, until all order will be subverted, all industry destroyed, and the fertile fields of the South grow up into a wilderness. Of all the dangers which our nation has yet encountered, none are equal to those which must result from the success of the effort now making to Africanise the half of our country.

"THE COST OF THE PRESENT PLAN.

"I would not put considerations of money in competition with justice and right, but the expenses incident to reconstruction under the system adopted by Congress will aggravate what I regard as the intrinsic wrong of the measure itself. It has cost uncounted millions already, and if persisted in, it will add largely to the list of taxation already too oppressive to be borne without just complaint, and may finally reduce the treasury of the nation to a condition of bankruptcy. We must not delude ourselves. It will require a strong standing army and probably more than two hundred millions of dollars per annum to maintain the supremacy of the negro Governments after they are established. The sum thus thrown away would, if properly used, form a sinking fund large enough to pay the whole national debt in less than fifteen years. It is in vain to hope that negroes will maintain their ascendency themselves without military power; they are wholly incapable of holding in subjugation the white people of the South. I submit to the judgment of Congress whether the public credit may not be injuriously affected by a system of measures like this. With our debt and the vast private interests which are complicated with it, we cannot be too cautious of a policy which might by possibility impair the confidence of the world in our Government. That confidence can only be retained by carefully inculcating the principles of justice and honour on the popular mind, and by the most scrupulous fidelity to all our engagements of every sort. Any serious breach of the organic law, persisted in for a considerable time, cannot but create fears for the stability of free institutions. Habitual violation of prescribed rules, which we bind ourselves to observe, must demoralise the people. Our only standard of civil duty being set at naught, the sheet-anchor of our political morality is lost, the public conscience swings from its moorings and yields to every impulse of passion and interest. If we repudiate the Constitution we will not be expected to care much for pecuniary obligations. The violation of such a pledge as we made on the 22nd day of July, 1861, will assuredly diminish the market value of our other promises; besides, if we now acknowledge that the national debt was created not to hold the States in the Union, as the taxpayers were led to suppose, but to expel them from it, and hand them over to be governed by negroes, the duty to pay it may seem much less clear. I say it may seem so; for I do not admit that this or any other argument in favour of repudiation can be entertained as sound, but its influence on some classes of minds may well be apprehended. The financial honour of a great commercial nation largely indebted, and with a republican form of government administered by agents of the popular voice, is a thing of such delicate texture, and the destruction of it would be followed by such unspeakable calamity, that every true patriot must desire to avoid whatever might expose it to the slightest danger. The great interests of the country require immediate relief from these enactments. Business in the South is paralysed by a sense of general insecurity, by the terror of confiscation and the dread of negro supremacy. The Southern trade, from which the North would have derived so great a profit under a government of law, still languishes, and can never be retrieved until it ceases to be sheltered by the arbitrary power which makes all its operations unsafe. That rich country, the richest the world ever saw, is worse than lost if it be not soon placed under the protection of a free Constitution. Instead of being, as it ought to be, a source of wealth and honour, it will become an intolerable burden upon the weal of the nation.

"THE VOICE OF THE ELECTIONS.

"Another reason for retracing our steps will doubtless be seen by Congress in the late manifestations of public opinion upon the subject. We live in a country where the popular will always enforces obedience sooner or later. It is vain to think of opposing it with anything short of legal authority, backed by overwhelming forces. It cannot have escaped your attention that from the day on which Congress fairly and formally presented the proposition to govern the Southern States with military force, with a view to the ultimate establishment of negro supremacy, every expression of the general sentiment has been more or less adverse to it. The affections of this generation cannot be detached from the institutions of their ancestors. Their determination to preserve the inheritance of a free Government in their own hands, and transmit it unimpaired to their own posterity, is too strong to be successfully overpowered. Every weaker passion will disappear before that love of liberty and law for which the American people are distinguished above all others in the world. How far the duty of the President to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution requires him to go in opposing unconstitutional Acts of Congress is a very serious and important question, on which I have deliberated much, and feel extremely anxious to reach a proper conclusion. Where an Act has been passed according to the forms of the Constitution by the supreme legislative authority, and regularly enrolled among the public statutes of the country, Executive resistance to it, especially in times of high party excitement, would be likely to produce a violent collision between the respective adherents of the two branches of the Government. This would be simple civil war, and civil war must be resorted to only as the last remedy for the worst of evils. Whatever might tend to provoke should be most carefully avoided. A faithful and conscientious magistrate will concede very much to honest error and something even to perverse malice, before he will endanger the public peace, and he will not adopt forcible measures, or such as might lead to force, as long as those which are peaceable remain open to him or to his constituents. It is true that cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on its rights and maintain them regardless of all consequences. If Congress should pass an Act which is not only in palpable conflict with the Constitution, but will certainly, if carried out, produce immediate and irreparable injury to the organic structure of the Government, and if there be neither judicial remedy for the wrongs it inflicts nor power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defender if, for instance, the legislative department should pass an Act, even through all the forms of law, to abolish a co-ordinate department of the Government, in such a case the President must take the high responsibilities of his office and save the life of the nation at all hazards. The so-called Reconstruction Acts, though as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, were not believed to be within the class last mentioned. The people were not wholly disarmed of the power of self-defence in all the Northern States; they still held in their hands the sacred right of the ballot, and it was safe to believe that in due time they would come to the rescue of their own institutions. It gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to our common constituents was not taken in vain, and that my confidence in their wisdom and virtue seems not to have been misplaced.

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"THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

"At the beginning of the rebellion the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than 200,000,000 dollars; now the circulation of national bank notes and those known as legal tenders is nearly 700,000,000 dollars. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues when compared with a metallic or convertible currency. For this purpose let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation; probably not more than half the amount of the latter, showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holders of its notes, and those of the national banks, to convert them without loss into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarily follow. This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value, in the hands of their holders, would be enhanced one hundred per cent. * * * * * * *

The condition of the finances and the operations of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive report of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 30th of June, 1866, the public debt amounted to 2,783,425,879 dollars. On the 30th of June last it was 2,692,199,215 dollars, showing a reduction during the fiscal year of 91,226,664 dollars. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the receipts were 490,634,010 dollars, and the expenditure 346,729,129 dollars, leaving an available surplus of 143,904,880 dollars. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be 417,161,928 dollars, and that the expenditure will reach the sum of 393,269,226 dollars, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of 23,892,702 dollars. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to 381,000,000 dollars, and the expenditure will be 372,600,000 dollars—showing an excess of 9,000,000 dollars in favour of the Government. The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the necessity of a thorough revision of our revenue system; and our internal revenue laws and impost system should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the Government, economically administered. Taxation would not then fall unduly on the man of moderate means, and while none would be entirely exempt from assessment, all, in proportion to their pecuniary abilities, would contribute toward the support of the State. A modification of the internal revenue system, by a reduction in a number of articles now subject to tax, would be followed by results equally advantageous to citizen and Government. It would render the execution of law less expensive and more certain, remove all obstruction to industry, lessen temptation to evade the law, diminish the violation and frauds perpetrated upon its provisions, make its operations less inquisitorial, and greatly reduce in numbers the army of tax-gatherers created by the system, who take from the mouth of honest labour the bread it has earned. Retrenchment, reform, and economy of the public service, that the expenditure of the Government may be reduced, and the people relieved from oppressive taxation. A sound currency should be restored and the public faith in regard to the national debt faithfully observed. The accomplishment of these important results, together with the restoration of the Union of the States upon the principles of the Constitution, would inspire confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions, and bring to the nation prosperity, peace, and good will.

"REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

"The report of the Secretary of War, *ad interim*, exhibits the operations of the army and of the several Bureaux of the War Department. The aggregate strength of our military force on the 30th of September last was 56,315. The total estimate of military appropriations is 77,124 707 dollars, including a deficiency in last year's appropriation of 13,600,000 dollars. The payments at the Treasury on account of the service of the War Department, from January 1st to October 29th, 1867, a period of ten months, amounted to 109,807,000 dollars. The expense of the military establishment, as well as the numbers of the army, are now three times as great as they have ever been in time of peace, while discretionary power is vested in the Executive to add millions to this expenditure by an increase of the army to the maximum strength allowed by law. The menacing attitude of some of the warlike bands of Indians inhabiting the district of country between the Arkansas and Platte Rivers, and a portion of Dakota territory, required the presence of a large military force in that region. Instigated by real or imaginary grievances, the Indians occasionally committed acts of barbarous violence on emigrants and our frontier settlements; but a general Indian war has been providentially averted. The Commissioners, under the Act of the 20th of July, 1867, were invested with full power to adjust existing difficulties, negotiate treaties with the disaffected bands and select for them reservations remote from travelled routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific coast. They entered without delay upon the execution of their trust, but have not made any official report of their proceedings.

"It is of vital importance that our distant territories should be exempt from Indian outrages, and that the construction of the Pacific Railroad, an object of national importance, should not be interrupted by hostile tribes. These objects, as well as the material interests and moral and intellectual improvement of the Indians, can be more effectually subserved by concentrating them upon portions of the country set apart for their exclusive use, and located at points remote from our highways, and not encroaching upon the white settlements.

"THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

"Since the commencement of the second session of the thirty-ninth Congress, 510 miles of road have been completed on the main line and branches of the Pacific Railroad. The line from Omaha is rapidly approaching the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, whilst the terminus of the last section of continental road in California, accepted by the Government on the 24th day of October last, was but eleven miles distant from the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The remarkable energy evinced by the companies offers the strongest assurances that the completion of the road from Sacramento to Omaha will not be long deferred.

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"THE NAVY.

"The report of the Secretary of the Navy states that we have seven squadrons actively and judiciously employed under efficient and able commanders, in protecting the person and property of American citizens, maintaining the dignity and power of the Government, and promoting the commercial and business interests of our countrymen in every part of the world. Of the 238 vessels composing the present navy of the United States, fifty-six, carrying 507 guns, are in the squadron service. During the year the number of vessels in commission has been reduced to twelve, and there are thirteen less on squadron duty than there were at the date of the last report. A large number of vessels were commenced and were in course of construction when the war terminated; and although Congress had made the necessary appropriations for their completion, the Department has either suspended work upon them, or limited the slow construction of steam vessels so as to meet contracts for machinery made with private establishments.

"The total expenditures of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were 31,034,011 dollars. No appropriations have been made or required since the close of the war for the construction and repair of vessels, for steam, machinery, ordnance, provisions and clothing, fuel, hemp, &c., the balances under these several heads having been more than sufficient for current expenses. It should also be stated, to the credit of the Department, that, besides asking no appropriations for the above objects for the last two years, the Secretary of the Navy, on the 30th of September last, in accordance with the Act of May 1, 1820, requested the Secretary of the Treasury to carry to the Surplus Fund the sum of 65,000,000 dollars, being the amount received from sales of vessels and other war property and remnants of [illegible] appropriations.

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"FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"No arrangement has yet been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline the proposition of arbitration made by her Majesty's Government, because it has either been accompanied by reservations or limitations incompatible with the rights, interest, and honour of the country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will persist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involve the sacred principle of non-intervention—a principle henceforth not more important to the United States than to other commercial nations.

"Steps have been taken toward the acquisition of foreign territory in Alaska and the Danish West Indies.

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"THE RIGHTS OF NATURALISED CITIZENS.

"The annexation of many small German States to Prussia, and the reorganisation of that country under a new and liberal Constitution, have induced me to renew the effort to obtain a just and prompt settlement of the long vexed question concerning the claims of foreign States to military service from their subjects naturalised in the United States. In connection with this subject the attention of Congress is called to a singular and embarrassing conflict of laws. The Executive Department of this Government has hitherto uniformly held, as it now holds, that naturalisation, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, absolves the recipient from allegiance to the British Crown. Prussia and Great Britain hold that this doctrine is indefensible, and that he is not absolved by our laws of naturalisation; and British Judges cite Courts and law authorities of the United States in support of that theory, and against the position held by the Executive authority of the United States. This conflict perplexes the public mind concerning the rights of naturalised citizens, and impairs the national authority abroad. I called attention to this subject in my last annual message, and now again respectfully appeal to Congress to declare the national will unmistakably upon this important question.

"THE SLAVE TRADE.

"The abuse of our laws by the clandestine prosecution of the African slave trade from American ports, or by American citizens, has altogether ceased; and, under existing circumstances, no apprehensions of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under these circumstances, it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinuance of the stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade.

"ANDREW JOHNSON.

"Washington, December 3, 1867."

TALLY-HO!

(From "The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia," by Sir Samuel Baker, M.A., F.R.G.S.)

Now for a "tally-ho!" Our stock of gum was scattered on the ground, and away went the aggageers in full speed after the two rhinoceros. Without waiting to reload, I quickly remounted my horse, Tétel, and with Sulieman in company, I spurred hard to overtake the flying Arabs. Tétel was a good, strong cob, but not very fast; however, I believe he never went so well as upon that day, for, although an Abyssinian horse, I had a pair of English spurs, which worked like missionaries, but with a more decided result. The ground was awkward for riding at full speed, as it was an open forest of mimosas, which, although wide apart, were very difficult to avoid, owing to the low crowns of spreading branches; these being armed with fish-hook thorns, would have been serious on a collision. I kept the party in view, until in about a mile we arrived upon open ground. Here I again applied the spurs, and by degrees I crept up, always gaining, until I at length joined the aggageers. Here was a sight to drive a hunter wild! The two rhinoceros were running neck and neck, like a pair of horses in harness, but bounding along at tremendous speed within ten yards of the leading Hamran. This was Taher Sheriff, who, with his sword drawn, and his long hair flying wildly behind him, urged his horse forward in the race, amidst a cloud of dust raised by the two huge but active beasts, that tried every sinew of the horses. Rodur Sheriff, with the withered arm, was second; with the reins hung upon the hawk-like claw that was all that remained of a hand, but with his naked sword grasped in his right, he kept close to his brother, ready to second his blow. Abou Do was third; his hair flying in the wind—his heels dashing against the flanks of his horse, to which he shouted in his excitement to urge him to the front, while he leant forward with his long sword, in the wild energy of the moment, as though hoping to reach the game against all possibility. Now for the spurs! and as these, vigorously applied, screwed an extra stride out of Tétel, I soon found myself in the ruck of men, horses, and drawn swords. There were seven of us,—and passing Abou Do, whose face wore an expression of agony at finding that his horse was failing, I quickly obtained a place between the two brothers, Taher and Rodur Sheriff. There had been a jealousy between the two parties of aggageers, and each was striving to outdo the other; thus Abou Do was driven almost to madness at the superiority of Taher's horse, while the latter, who was the renowned hunter of the tribe, was determined that his sword should be the first to taste blood. I tried to pass the rhinoceros on my left, so as to fire close into the shoulder my remaining barrel with my right hand, but it was impossible to overtake the animals, who bounded along with undiminished speed. With the greatest exertions of men and horses, we could only retain our position within three or four yards of their tails—just out of reach of the swords. The only chance in the race was to hold the pace until the rhinoceros should begin to flag. The horses were pressed to the utmost; but we had already run about two miles, and the game showed no signs of giving in. On they flew, sometimes over open ground, then through low bush, which tried the horses severely; then through strips of open forest, until at length the party began to tail off, and only a select few kept their places. We arrived at the summit of a ridge, from which the ground sloped in a gentle inclination for about a mile towards the river; at the foot of this incline was thick thorny nabbuk jungle, for which impenetrable covert the rhinoceros pressed at their utmost speed. Never was there better ground for the finish of a race; the earth was sandy, but firm, and as we saw the winning-post in the jungle that must terminate the hunt, we redoubled our exertions to close with the unflagging game. Sulieman's horse gave in—we had been for about twenty minutes at a killing pace. Tétel, although not a fast horse, was good for a distance, and he now proved his power of endurance, as I was riding at least two stone heavier than any of the party. Only four of the seven remained, and we swept down the incline, Taher Sheriff still leading, and Abou Do the last? His horse was done, but not the rider, for, springing to the ground while at full speed, sword in hand, he forsook his tired horse, and, preferring his own legs, he ran like an antelope, and, for the first hundred yards I thought he would really pass us, and win the honour of first blow. It was of no use, the pace was too severe, and, although running wonderfully, he was obliged to give way to the horses. Only three now followed the rhinoceros—Taher Sheriff, his brother Rodur, and myself, I had been obliged to give the second place to Rodur, as he was a mere monkey in weight; but I was a close third. The excitement was intense—we neared the jungle, and the rhinoceros began to show signs of flagging, as the dust puffed up before their nostrils, and, with noses close to the ground, they snorted as they still galloped on. Oh, for a fresh horse! "A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse?" We were within two hundred yards of the jungle; but the horses were all done. Tétel reeled as I urged him forward, Rodur pushed ahead; we were close to the dense thorns, and the rhinoceros broke into a trot; they were done! "Now, Taher, for-r-a-a-r-d! for-r-a-a-r-r-d, Taher!!" Away he went—he was close to the very heels of the beasts; but his horse could do no more than his present pace; still he gained upon the nearest; he leaned forward with his sword raised for the blow—another moment, and the jungle would be reached! One effort more and the sword flashed in the sunshine, as the rearmost rhinoceros disappeared in the thick screen of thorns, with a gash about a foot long upon his hind-quarters. Taher Sheriff shook his bloody sword in triumph above his head; but the rhinoceros was gone. We were fairly beaten—regularly outpaced; but I believe another two hundred yards would have given us the victory. "Bravo, Taher," I shouted. He had ridden splendidly, and his blow had been marvellously delivered at an extremely long reach, as he was nearly out of his saddle when he sprang forward to enable the blade to attain a cut at the last moment. He could not reach the hamstring, as his horse could not gain the proper position. We all immediately dismounted; the horses were thoroughly done, and I at once loosened the girths and contemplated my steed Tétel, who, with head lowered, and legs wide apart, was a tolerable example of the effects of pace. The other aggageers shortly arrived, and as the rival Abou Do joined us, Taher Sheriff quietly wiped the blood of his sword, without making a remark; this was a bitter moment for the discomfited Abou Do. Although we had failed, I never enjoyed a hunt so much either before or since. It was a magnificent run, and still more magnificent was the idea that a man, with no weapon but the sword, could attack and generally vanquish every huge animal of creation. I felt inclined to discard all my rifles, and to adopt the sabre, with a first-class horse instead of the common horses of this country, that were totally unfit for such a style of hunting, when carrying nearly fifteen stone. Taher Sheriff explained that at all times the rhinoceros was the most difficult animal to sabre, on account of his extraordinary swiftness, and although he had killed many with the sword, it was always after a long and fatiguing hunt; at the close of which, the animal becoming tired generally turned to bay, in which case one hunter occupied his attention while another galloped up behind, and severed the hamstring. The rhinoceros, unlike the elephant, can go very well upon three legs, which enhances the danger, as one cut will not utterly disable him.

The *Springfield Republican* is jocose about the wet weather. It says:—"Life is water-logged; nature has got the dropsy; and we need a prohibitory law and State constables against water. Camp meetings are drowned out. The corn spindles but does not fatten; the squash grows thin and watery, and the potato has begun to rot. Saddest of all, the paper-makers have lost their summer excuse for keeping up prices, and take off their hats to poor printers."

LORD ELCHO ON THE LESSON OF MENTANA.

The presentation of the prizes won at the recent contest by the Halifax Corps took place on the 28th November.

Lord Elcho spoke at some length. In the course of his remarks he said there had been some hostile criticism on the volunteers in the public Press. The battle of Mentana had been taken as a test, and, because Garibaldi's volunteers had been beaten, the assumption had been drawn that our volunteers would be useless as a national defence, and that if we trusted to them, we should be trusting to a broken reed. He held that the lesson of Mentana should be read differently from this, and that there was no analogy whatever betwixt men scarcely armed, and some of them not at all, got together as a sort of "scratch pack," and volunteers who, in this country, were well armed and drilled, and had been brought together in large battalions. There was no analogy between the cases, and no conclusion could be drawn from such premises—at least, not such a conclusion as he had pointed out. The conclusion he drew from Mentana was this, that like must be met with like, breech-loaders with breech-loaders, Chassepots with Chassepots, and Sniders with Sniders. The sooner our volunteers were armed with breech-loaders the better. The most efficient weapon that could be got ought to be placed in their hands.

THE FRENCH BLUE BOOK.

The official Blue Book, containing the exposé of the affairs of the Empire since the last session, has just been distributed to the members of both Chambers. The following is a summary:—

"The Government congratulates the country upon the execution of the treaty of London relating to Luxemburg. This arrangement paves the way for the re-constitution of the European balance of power upon the only true basis for the maintenance of peace. The revolutionary party in Italy perceived with uneasiness that the September Convention bore fruit in the settlement of sundry questions which improved the relations of Italy and the Holy See, and held forth the prospect of that task of gradual appeasement which time alone could render fertile. So far back as January last we notified to the Italian Government that preparations were being made upon the Roman frontier, and at the period when the Rattazzi Ministry came into power we redoubled our warnings. We received positive assurances, but regret that we did not see preventive measures adopted against the avowed organisers of invasion. Military measures were taken upon the frontiers, but they were insufficient, and the Cabinet of Florence announced that it believed the entry of its troops into the Pontifical territory would restore order. We were obliged to warn Italy that we should be instantly compelled to intervene."

The Blue Book then reviews the history of Garibaldi's escape and his entrance into the Pontifical States, and continues thus:—

"The dangers of anarchical attempts brought about in the meantime the advent to power of men distinguished for patriotism and firmness. They believed it necessary to occupy some points upon the extreme Roman frontier, but learning the flight of Garibaldi they revoked with laudable spontaneity the orders it had been our duty highly to disapprove. The Emperor's Government has suspended the departure of a third division, and orders have even been issued to concentrate the expeditionary corps upon Civita Vecchia. As calm has been re-established in the Papal States, we are able to reckon upon the speedy return home of our troops. We have called the attention of the Powers to the situation of Italy and the Pontifical States."

Alluding to the embarrassments of Turkey, the Blue Book says:—

"The engagements entered into by the Porte towards Europe, and the services we rendered in 1856, gave us the right to speak and to be listened to. We have not ceased to point out as the essential bases of the required reforms the definitive accession of all the subjects of the empire to real equality, and their emancipation by the good organisation of justice, of administration, and education."

The Blue Book hopes that notable changes are upon the eve of being effected in Turkey in economical and administrative order. It admits that improvements have been carried out, and alludes to the good effect of the concessions the Porte was advised to make with regard to Roumania and Servia. The Blue Book adds:—

"Our efforts have unfortunately not been crowned with as complete success in the negotiations as to Crete. In accord with the Cabinets of Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Florence, we have asked that the populations should be consulted, but these suggestions have not been received. The resistance of the Cretans continuing, the four courts presented a collective note, which England did not decline to recommend semi-officially should be taken into consideration, but the Sultan, subordinating the measures advised to preliminary conditions, replied by a distinct refusal. In face of this attitude, nothing remained but to release ourselves from responsibility, and to resume our liberty of appreciating the future. This was the object of the declaration presented by the four Powers at the close of October. We shall, however, do nothing to impede the efforts of Turkey, and we shall even hope she may succeed in restoring tranquility to Crete by the course she has adopted."

The relations of France with the United States have resumed their accustomed cordial character.

LONG AGO.—A correspondent of the *New York Times* has collected some curious extracts from early numbers of the *New York Gazette*, the first newspaper ever published in that city. It began its career on Monday, October 16, 1725, a weekly paper presenting on one side of the title a rude cut representing the city arms, and on the other a picture of a postboy on horseback. The paper, though dingy, and the print, though coarse, are described as good for the time. It was printed and published by William Bradford, an English Quaker, who emigrated to the New World in 1682, and who was appointed "Royal printer" for New York in 1693. One of the early numbers of his paper show us Irish emigration to New York nearly a century and a half ago, for the following advertisement may be seen in the *Gazette* of Midsummer Day in the year 1728:—"On Wednesday last arrived here the ship George John, Anthony Adamson, commander, from Ireland, who has on board several Irish men, women, and boys, servants, among whom there are several tradesmen, as carpenters, weavers, tailors, blacksmiths, &c. Whoever inclines to purchase the times of any of them may apply to the captain on board of said ship, or to Samuel Moore, supercargo, at Mr. John Danks, at the sign of the Jamaica Pilot, upon the deck. N.B.—They will take either flour or wheat as pay." The two following paragraphs tell of peril in travelling by sea and by land in those days:—"Philadelphia, March 13, 1726.—A sloop arrived here on Sunday last from Rhode Island, who saw the pirate Snow in a calm off Block Island, at a great distance, who sent out their boat full of hands, with a black flag. They came within pistol-shot of the sloop, but the sloop bringing some quarter-deck guns to fire upon them, they made off again." "London, May 14, 1726.—The stage coaches near Bath were stopped last Thursday by one highwayman, who took what little money they gave him, which was about £10. He said it was too little, but he put it up, saying that he had a wife and five children, and thought it better to collect charity for them than to lie in prison for debt." Bradford's paper was chiefly filled with news brought over by the English packets, and rather heavy moral essays. We take two or three specimens of the former class:—"London, March 18, 1727.—Yesterday morning died, aged eighty-five, Sir Isaac Newton, Kt., master of his Majesty's Mint at the Tower, to which place is annexed a salary of £500 per annum, and President of the Royal Society." "London, November 10, 1729.—(Fashion Item.)—They write from Tunbridge Wells that ladies have of late appeared on the walks with shoulder knots, a fashion led up by a certain great duchess." "London, November 2, 1727.—Yesterday morning between seventy and eighty felons were brought from Newgate to go on board one of the merchant ships, in order to be transported to America." Bradford was a Leicestershire man. He was taught his profession in the printing office of Andrew Sowle, in London. He closed a long and active life in 1752, in his ninetieth year. On the morning of the day of his death he walked over a great part of New York. His *Gazette* continued to be issued under his direction until 1742, and on its then expiring there rose from its ashes the *New York Gazette and Weekly Post Boy*, which lived, until the revolution, under the management of Parker, a former apprentice of Bradford's.

THE FRENCH ARMY.—In the French Bluebook just published the following is given as the effective of the Imperial troops:—"The active army of France on the 1st October, 1867, the date of the last returns that have reached the Minister of War, consisted of 358,769 men in the interior, and 65,263 in Algeria, making a total of 424,032. But from that number is to be deducted about 40,000 on leave, which reduces the force to 384,032. At the same date the figures for the reserve were 226,466. The general total of the active army is therefore 650,498."

THE CANCELLED NOTES IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The library of cancelled notes covers an enormous area under the offices of the Bank of England. These catacombs are filled with wooden racks, in which are placed more than 16,000 deal boxes of about 1 foot in height and breadth, and 18 inches in length. In these boxes or coffins lie, carefully packed, bundles of assorted notes, and on the outside are painted certain letters and figures, which, to the officers of these gloomy abodes, tell of the date and rank of the deceased. These notes are kept for seven years, and so complete is the arrangement that any single note, the date and number of which may be known, can be produced in five minutes by the person in charge of this department. The nominal value of these buried notes at present time exceeds £3,000,000,000—the actual number of notes being about 100 millions. Strange and curious instances of the longevity of some of these flimsy bank-notes are continually occurring, and their histories, if one could trace them, would afford abundant materials for romance. One-pound notes, which have long since passed away from circulation on this side of the Tweed, and which are now mainly associated in the minds of Englishmen with forgery and capital punishment, present themselves for recognition and payment at the average of about two per month. During the 30 years preceding that of the abolition of capital punishment for forgery there were not less than 1816 convictions for this crime, the majority of forgeries being of one-pound notes, and of the persons so convicted 628 were hung in various parts of the country. A few weeks since a two-pound note, a kind of which a very small number were printed at the commencement of the present century, presented itself to claim its long-promised two sovereigns of gold. Some are worn to almost undistinguishable rags—the amount of the note has disappeared, but the date and signature afford the clue to its identification in the Bank ledgers. The oldest note in the possession of the Bank of England is one of 1698. A £25 note, of more than a century old, was presented a short time since, when it was calculated that the compound interest on its amount, supposing it to have been recoverable, would have been *over* £6000.

THE NEW FRENCH GUN.—The Paris correspondent of the *Star*, writing on the experiments that are being made at Mendon with the new French gun, says:—"It would appear that a more terrible arm has never been invented. None but the artillery officers who direct the experiments are aware of the construction of these guns. They are brought on the ground in leather coverings; even the ammunition and carriages are carefully concealed. The practice takes place behind scaffolding. The only fact which has transpired is, that these guns project a perfect shower of balls on a target two yards in height, and measuring three feet across, at the enormous distance of 2500 yards, each ball penetrating the half-inch iron target. Twenty rounds can be fired per minute, and the gun, its carriage, and ammunition only require two men for the transport. It is also stated that they are most easily handled. Prussia has heard of these guns, and has sent some officers to Mendon for the purpose of finding out all about them. They disguised themselves in blouses and gray linen trousers, so as to present the appearance of German workmen in search of employment. They were much pleased to find several Alsatian workmen near the exercise ground, with whom they entered into conversation in German. The Alsatians talked about the guns, gave them some details, and asked the Prussians to take a glass of wine at a neighbouring cabaret. Some drunken men were there and got into a row; the police entered, and, as usual in such cases, arrested every one in the caboose. Much to the amazement of the Prussian officers, they discovered their quondam friends to have been *mouchards*, disguised like themselves as workmen. This discovery they only made in the presence of the *prefets de police*, who politely requested the officers to return to Berlin by the earliest train, which they naturally promised to do. Thus has Bismarck been outwitted.

AUGMENTATION OF THE ENGLISH POLICE.—The *Telegraph* holds that the necessity for an augmentation of the numerical force of the police is daily becoming more obvious. There are now 7000 policemen to guard an area of 700 square miles. Not 50 per cent. of the constabulary can be on duty at one time, and there are consequently about five policemen to every square mile. From this proportion a further reduction must be made for constables sick, wounded, on furlough, in reserve, or employed in giving evidence at the police and the assize courts. Moreover, since the Fenian "scare" the police have been instructed to walk at night, in couples; so that the districts to be watched are still further deprived of protection. The force should be materially strengthened; the number of subsidiary stations should be increased; and a numerous patrol—after the nature of the "pickets" in garrison towns—should be sent out during the night. A horse patrol, such as that which exists in the suburbs and rural districts, might also be found eminently serviceable in the streets of London itself; and in notoriously criminal haunts it would do no harm to set up a police guardhouse or a police bivouac, as is the custom in the large towns of Russia.

SHORT SERMONS.—The *Advertiser* complains of the absurd and mischievous calumny to the effect that the Queen has caused to be set up, in the chapel of the Savoy, a "sermon-gauge," or sand-glass, indicating eighteen minutes as the proper length for the sermons to be there delivered. The *Advertiser* has no sympathy with the cry for short sermons. A bad sermon—a sermon filled with tiresome platitudes—is too long if it lasts ten minutes; but a sermon filled with thought, the outpouring of the studies of a vigorous mind, is not to be measured by minutes. It is nearly inevitable that a sermon of eighteen minutes should be a bad one. A man would be a wonder of condensation who could contrive to put anything of value into so small a compass. The *Advertiser* fears there are some of the clergy, of all classes, who favour this cry for short sermons. Young men who enter the ministry merely as a genteel profession, and who would willingly spend their time in croquet parties, wedding breakfasts, and similar employments, sit down to the task of preparing a short sermon with as little pleasure as a dull schoolboy feels in his Latin exercises. The *Advertiser* heard a sermon at St. Mary's Oxford, last year, which lasted an hour and twenty minutes, and which would willingly have been listened to for an hour longer.

SIR DAVID BREWSTER ON LIGHTING DARK ROOMS.—We take the following from the *Builder*:—If, in a very narrow street or lane, we look out of a window with the eye in the same plane as the outer face of the wall in which the window is placed we shall see the whole of the sky by which the apartment can be illuminated. If we now withdraw the eye inwards, we shall gradually lose sight of the sky till it wholly disappears, which may take place when the eye is only 6 inches or 8 inches from its first position. In such a case the apartment is illuminated only by the light reflected from the opposite wall, or the sides of the stones which form the window; because if the glass of the window is 6 inches or 8 inches from the wall, as it generally is, not a ray of light can fall upon it. If we now remove our window and substitute another in which all the panes of glass are roughly ground on the outside, and flush with the outer wall, the light from the whole of the visible sky, and from the remotest parts of the opposite wall, will be introduced into the apartment, reflected from the innumerable faces or facets which the rough grinding of the glass has produced. The whole window will appear as if the sky were beyond it, and from every point of this luminous surface light will radiate into all parts of the room.

THE ANOMALY OF DISTRICT DIVISIONS BY POLICE JURISDICTION.—A curious illustration of the inconvenience of a divided police jurisdiction was afforded by a case at the Guildhall. A boy was charged with an assault, and several witnesses spoke of the gang to which the prisoner belonged as a nuisance to the neighbourhood. A policeman who was called said there was a piece of vacant ground close by the complainant's house which was partly in the city, and partly in the county, and there a parcel of boys congregated, to the terror of the neighbourhood. When a city policeman went to drive them away they went on the county side, and when a metropolitan constable came they went on the City side, so that without a combined force of the City and metropolitan police they could not be driven away.

GUARANTEE OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.—Among the recent Acts of Parliament was one to provide for the guarantee of persons holding situations of trust under Government by companies, societies, or associations. The object of the statute is that the guarantee of companies which comply with certain conditions should be accepted in lieu of sureties which are frequently required in the public service from persons holding offices or employments. After a clause defining the terms used, the Act provides that on certain conditions companies may become guarantee for persons appointed to hold offices. The Treasury may issue regulations and certify the companies which have complied with the conditions of the Act. It is to be cited as "The Guarantee by Companies Act, 1867."

"Bos, you say you believe most diseases are contagious. How long have you entertained such notions?" "Ever since I sat alongside of a blue-eyed girl and caught the palpitation of the heart."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 6.

Illalong (s.), 300 tons, Captain Meaney, from the Clyde. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Larmer and child, Mr. and Mrs. Derbyshire and child, Messrs. Francis, Emmott, Caswell, Maddrell (2), and 50 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

John Knox, ship, 600 tons, Captain Jenkins, from Lyttelton 27th ultimo. Merriman, agent.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 6.

Catherina, for Shanghai.
Gleaner, for South Sea Islands.
You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 7.

Parramatta, Nourmahal, for London; Fury, Flying Cloud, for Newcastle; Ashburton, for Melbourne; City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—FEBRUARY 6.

Nourmahal, ship, 864 tons, Captain Fowler, for London. Passengers—Mr and Mrs. Bown, Miss Waterman, Mr. and Mrs. Finch, Rev. J. Voller, Rev. Mr. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Misses Jones (3), Mr and Mrs. Samson, Miss Tait, Mr. M'Farlane, and 2 in the steerage.

Fury, barque, 378 tons, Captain Odell, for Wallaroo via Newcastle, in ballast.

Parramatta, ship, 1521 tons, Captain Williams, for London. Passengers—Miss M'Connell, Masters M'Connell (2), Rev. T. E. Meil, Mrs Meil child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. R King, Miss King, Mrs. Parsons and child, Mrs. Bass 6 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Goldfinch and 5 children, Master J. Teatman, Rev. Mr. Nisbett, Mrs. Nisbett and child, Miss Nisbett, Miss Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers and child, Mrs. Lloyd and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pemell, Miss Levy, Master Levy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Woolnough 7 children and servant, Mrs. Sterling, Misses Sterling (3), Mr. and Mrs. Cowper 2 children and servant, Messrs C. Lawrence, G. Smith, P. Pemell. Second cabin: Miss Fay, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hibbert, Mr. and Mrs. Vendi and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Mrs Ames, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. C. Murrell, Miss Lawrence, Messrs. J. Spollen, J. Preferment, W. C Giles, A. Wilson, J. Richardson, A. Gabis, 12 aboriginal cricketers, and 42 in the steerage.

You Yangs (s.), 474 tons, Captain Clark, for Melbourne. Passengers—Archbishop Polding, Rev. Mr. Corletti, Mrs. Parre, and 4 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—FEBRUARY 6.

Mary Jane, from the Hawkesbury, with 20 tons firewood; Brilliant, Louis and Miriam, from Newcastle, with 286 tons coal; Missie, from Jervis Bay, with 10,000 feet timber, 2 tubs butter. Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 13 packages bacon, 4 calves, 5 cases cheese, 9 coops fowls, 117 bales hay, 340 hides, 4 horses, 44 bags maize, 10 baskets prawns, 200 sheep, 10 hogsheads tallow, 77 packages tobacco, 20 hogsheads wine, 192 bales wool.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—FEBRUARY 6.

Prince Alfred, Star of the Sea, for Manning River; Mary Jane, for the Hawkesbury; Princess Alexandra, for Richmond River; Nancy, for Wollongong; Brilliant, Louis and Miriam, for Newcastle; Hannah, for Port Macquarie; Missie, for Jervis Bay.

IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 6

City of Melbourne (s.), from Melbourne: 8 packages, Jacobs and Co.; 10 packages, Harris; 50 cases, Meyerfeld and Co.; 75 bags wheat, Beilby and Scott; 204 boxes iron, 44 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 50 bags potatoes, 60 bags onions, 2 packages, P. James; 6 packages, P. N. Z. Co.; 5 packages, Keep and Parsons; 5 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 2 packages, H. Woolnough; 1 case, W. Ariell; 1 case, C. Morris; 25 cases, Row; 6 packages, R. Gray; 6 packages, Law, Somner, and Co.; 1 case, Stanfield; 1 case, Peirce; 40 packages tea, Box and Co.; 15 packages, Young; 16 packages, Gibson; 10 packages, Orr and Co.; 140 boxes soap, Bright, Brothers; 2 packages, Morgan and Allen; 10 cases, J. Sainty; 4 packages, Maddock; 200 cases sage, Mylrea and Cattell; 200 bags wheat H. H. Beauchamp; 100 cases gin, 7 packages, J. Johnston; 41 cases, S. Thompson and Co.; 7 packages, W. G. Ainsworth; 27 packages, Markwell; 2 cases, Keep and Parsons; 6 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 29 packages, H. Markwell; 2 cases, Keep and Parsons; 17 packages, Sun Kum Ti; 1 case, Macnab; 80 bags onions, Woodward; 1 case, Gibson; 20 bundles iron, 15 bundles steel, 60 bags rice, 48 bags onions, 50 packages, Order.

John Knox, from Lyttelton: 461 bags wheat, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents.

EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 6.

Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne: 6 quarter-casks wine, R. Towns and Co; 230 bundles hoop iron, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co; 1 package, J. Powell; 2 cases, Sharwood and Co.; 16,000 sovereigns, Oriental Bank; 10,000 sovereigns, Commercial Bank; 3 packages, J Lawrence; 1 case, F. Lassetter and Co.; 1 case, P. Adams; 2 packages, J. M'Cooy; 1 case, A. Lackerstein; 1 case, Law, Somner, and Co.; 9 packages, Captain Cadell; 14 empty casks, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 14 cases fruit P. Cullen; 36 cases fruit, 6 bags nuts, 35 bags oysters, H. Woodward; 21 bags oysters G. Clarke; 5 bags oysters, Anderson; 14 bags oysters, 1 case fruit, P. James; 3 cases fruit, A. S. N. Co.; 297 bags maize; H. H. Beauchamp; 9 packages, Telegraph Department; 27 cases fruit, Cousins; 63 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 20 bags oysters, 14 bags barley, Nipper and See; 48 bags oysters, Cullum; 10 bags oysters, 44 cases fruit, J. Sainty; 1 truss tweed, O. B. Ebsworth.

Nourmahal, for London: 239 bales wool, 12 octaves wine, 173 casks tallow, 4 bales skins, 4 cases whalebone, 32 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 428 bales wool, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 82 bales wool, Harrison and Jones; 117 bales wool, Flood and Co.; 11 bales wool, Talbot and Son, 96 bales wool, M. M. Campbell; 81 bales 1 pocket wool, A. Hinchcliffe; 266 bales wool, T. and J. Skinner; 9 bales wool, 2 bales skins, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 206 bales wool, Allan, Street, and Norton; 99 bales wool, G. Stabler; 23 bales wool, Holmes, Brothers; 35 bales wool, Richardson and Wrench; 50 bales wool, J. Richardson; 18 bales wool, W. Church; 193 bales wool, 1 bale cotton, Beilby and Scott; 209 bales wool, Daniell, King, and Co.; 159 bales 2 pockets wool, T. Holt; 273 casks tallow, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 1137 bags 30 casks copper, Kapunda Copper Company; 568 casks copper, Peak Downs Company; 1 case, G. A. Lloyd and Co. Recapitulation—2291 bales 3 pockets wool, 446 casks tallow, 6 bales skins, 1 bale cotton, 12 octaves wine, 4 cases whalebone, 1137 bags 30 casks 568 cakes copper, 33 packages sundries.

Parramatta, for London: 1000 bags copper ore, 179 bales wool, 50 casks tallow, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 2100 cakes copper, Peak Downs Copper Mining Co.; 100 casks tallow, J. York and Co.; 122 casks tallow, R. Tooth; 545 bales wool, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.; 381 bales wool, E. Vickery; 17 bales wool, W. Goddard; 209 bales wool, R. Towns and Co.; 334 bales wool, T. Holt; 73 bales wool, A. Hinchcliffe; 500 bales wool, 1 case, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 354 bales wool, R. Kummerer; 90 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 217 bales wool, A. J. S. Bank; 30 bales wool, C. J. and E. M. Royds; 30 bales wool, T. Marden; 93 bales wool, Icely and Son; 71 bales wool, G. W. Gardiner; 43 bales wool, Busby and Grigson; 53 bales wool, Lethbridge, Brothers; 1 case drapery, S. Thompson. Recapitulation—3300 bales wool, 1000 bags copper ore, 2100 cakes copper, 302 casks tallow, 1 case drapery.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For London.—By the Sorata, this day, at noon, if not underway; and the Parramatta, at 6 p.m.

For Singapore.—By the Westward Ho, this day, at noon.

For Brisbane.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Maryborough.—By the Balclutha (s), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Mauritius, via Newcastle.—By the Marcellus, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Mauritius.—By the Zieka, this day, at 5 p.m.

For London.—By the Nourmahal, and Mary and Ehith, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Callao.—By the Alpha, on Saturday, at noon.

For San Francisco.—By the Japan, on Saturday, at noon.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Melbourne (s.), on Saturday, at 2 30 p.m.

For Java, via Newcastle.—By the Æolus and Schoonderloo, on the 11th instant, at 6 p.m.

For Ilo Ilo, via Newcastle.—By the Xulla, on the 11th instant, at 6 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, February 6: Prefet Paul Feart, barque, 496 tons, Captain Bard, for Callao; City of Melbourne (s.), 615 tons, Captain Paddle, for Melbourne; Rushine, R. M. S., 1018 tons, Captain Beal, for Panama, via Wellington.

H.M.S. Galatea was towed up to the Fitzroy Dry Dock yesterday afternoon.

The Illalong (s.) brings 500 bags potatoes, 12 bags oysters, 1 horse, and sundries.

The steamer Balclutha, from Rockhampton, put into Newcastle at 4.30 p.m. yesterday short of coal, and after replenishing her bunkers she was to sail again for Sydney last evening.

The City of Melbourne (s.) left Melbourne on Monday, the 3rd instant, at 4.15 p.m.; cleared Port Phillip Heads at 7.15 p.m., and rounded Cape Howe on Wednesday at 0.30 a.m., 5th; arrived in Sydney on Thursday at 2.30 a.m., 6th. Experienced light N. and N.E winds all the way, with fine weather; passed the steamship City of Adelaide on Monday, the 3rd, at 7 p.m., entering Port Phillip Heads, and R. M. steamship Avoca on Tuesday, at 4.30 a.m., in Bass's Straits, three miles south of Wilson's Promontory; and steamship Alexandra at 9.30 p.m. on the 5th, off Wollongong.

New Steamer.—We have to chronicle an addition to our steam fleet in the shape of a fine steamer, of about 300 tons burthen, launched yesterday morning from the private grounds of Mr. John B. Manning, in Neutral Bay. This steamer, which was draughted by Mr. J. Skinner, has been constructed under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Philip Allen, of Balmain, master shipwright, and alike reflects credit on the gentleman who planned the vessel, and the foreman who carried out the work. This steamer, on leaving the ways, was christened by Miss Manning the Waimea. The plan of construction adopted has been that known as the "composite," the frames, &c., being of iron, and the planking of wood, the same principle as that on which the Sobraon, Brockley Castle, and nearly all the tea clippers are now built. The especial advantages of the composite system are a much stronger and lighter vessel than one built entirely either of wood or iron. For the bar harbours in these colonies, therefore, the composite is unquestionably the most suitable plan. The Waimea, on being launched, drew only 3 feet 3 inches aft and 2 feet 6 inches forward, and it is expected that she will carry 300 tons of dead weight on a draught of 6½ feet. The engines, which are on the inverted direct-acting principle, are of 60-horse power nominal. These are of English manufacture, but altered to suit the vessel, by Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co. The arrangements for carrying the screw shaft are on a very elaborate and expensive principle—the outer sternpost being of solid brass; the screw-shaft also is bushed with brass. The boilers were constructed by Mr Mather, of Bathurst-street, and the workmanship of them is of the most superior kind. The dimensions of the Waimea are—Keel, 130 feet; beam, 21 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 9 inches; kelsons, stem, sternpost, &c., all of ironbark, 14 x 14. Judging from the lines of the Waimea and the very heavy power to be placed in her, she will undoubtedly be one of the fastest screw steamers out of the port. This steamer is now under the shears at Smith's Wharf, taking in her masts, &c., and will well repay a visit to those who believe in the motto of "Advance Australia."

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

February 5.—Bessie Grandfield, schooner, from Dunedin, N.Z.

DEPARTURE.

February 6.—You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 550 tons coals.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 5.—Scotia and Mountain Maid, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

January 31.—Hengist, from Boston; Elizabeth, from Mauritius; Sarah Pile, from Guichen Bay.
February 1.—Alexander, from Elsinore.
February 2.—Rangitoto (s.), Omeo (s.), from Hokitika.

DEPARTURES.

January 31.—Springbok, for Newcastle.
February 1.—Hero (s.), for Newcastle.

The barque Elizabeth, from Mauritius, arrived in the bay yesterday at noon, and was berthed alongside the Victorian Railway Pier to discharge her cargo of sugar. The voyage was greatly delayed at the outset by exceptionally stormy weather, during the continuance of which, disaster and unfortunate loss of life occurred. Captain Currie reports that he left Port Louis on December 15th, and the same day the wind freshened into a violent hurricane from the N.N.W., and, veering south about, settled into the S.S.W. In consequence of the wind southing, the barque had to bear up to the northward, and was followed up by a very high sea. At half-past 9 p.m., while she was running under the lee clew of the maintopsail, a tremendous sea was pooped, which washed the lee helmsman overboard; fortunately, however, he succeeded in saving himself by clutching hold of the mainbrace. The same terrible body of water washed overboard Mr. James Reid, the chief mate, who was not afterwards seen, as it was utterly impossible to round the vessel to; and in addition to the night being dark and tempestuous, the vessel had run more than two miles before the hands were aft. All this time the decks were half under water. At 9 a.m. on the following morning, the barque was rounded to, and in that time she had run 150 miles to the north-west. The full fury of the gale lasted for about sixteen hours, and Mauritius was again sighted six days afterwards. Between St. Paul's and Amsterdam Islands another very heavy gale was encountered, but this time from the westward. Several heavy seas, but none of such magnitude as that already noted, were shipped. The subsequent portion of the passage was marked by a continuation of variable winds. Mr. James Reid, the officer who was lost, was well known and respected in this port, where he has several relatives.—*Argus*, February 1.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

January 31.—Lass of Gawler, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

January 30.—Darra, Fletcher, for London.
February 1.—King Oscar, for Swan River; Duchess of Lancaster, for London; Victory, for Newcastle.

NELSON.

ARRIVALS.

January 17.—Cæsarea, Fortune, from Newcastle.
January 21.—Alarm, from Newcastle.
January 22.—Drover, from Newcastle.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—FEBRUARY 6.

5 hogsheads earthenware, A. S. N. Co.
35 hogsheads 40 quarter-casks brandy, 3 puncheons rum, 50 cases cigars, Brown and Co.
7 bales calico, 4 cases hats, 3 cases crinolines, 20 cases ling, 9 cases shawls, 4 cases stays, 2 cases winceys, G. Griffiths
20 tons beche-de-mer, R. Towns and Co.
6 cases canvas, T. and J. Skinner
12 cases solazzi juice, M'Enroe
5256 bags sugar, A. S. Webster
6 packages saddlery, 2 packages ironmongery, Rourke and Son
21 packages drapery, D. Jones and Co.
4 packages blankets, 9 cases drapery, L. and E. Hordern
60 bundles oakum, Hely and Harpur
1 case homœopathic goods, J. Bell
15 packages rope, J. Carr
20 cases brandy, H. S. Bird
22 packages earthenware, G. Lane
6 casks whisky, Fesq and Birrell
5 cases cotton gins, 1 case hoes, 2 casks pumps, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
125 packages corn flour, 13 packages milk, 10 cases clothes pegs, 10 cases brooms, Moss and Co.
8 cases leather, 6 cases saddlery, 1 case boots, R. Binnie
202 packages oilstores, 2 packages twine, 13 packages boots, 20 kegs nails, 54 ovens, 116 packages ironmongery, 15 packages candles, Cohen and Levy
6 packages drapery, Keep and Parsons
8 packages drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
200 bags wheat, H. H. Beauchamp
3 puncheons spirits wine, 25 kegs salts, 20 kegs sulphate of copper, 15 kegs linseed meal, 20 bottles quicksilver, 173 packages apothecaries' ware, Elliott, Brothers
25 cases sarsaparilla, Row's Drug Store
30 cases castor oil, Meyerfeld and Co.
72 bales paperhangings, 1 case tubes, W. Renny
2 cases oilstores, Mylrea and Cattell
40 cases sardines, 35 packages ginger, 26 packages dried fruit, 72 cases provisions, 51 packages oilstores, A. Fairfax and Co.
60 bags rice, A. Tange and Co.
75 bags wheat, Beilby and Scott
1 package cigars, T. B. Smith
40 half-chests tea, J. Barlow
3 cases books, W. Maddock
11 bundles iron, 13 bundles steel, J. Keep
6 packages drapery, R. Gray
400 cases kerosene, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
187 packages drapery, &c., 15 bales packs, 40 bales rugs, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
13 packages stationery, 4 cases stationery, F. M'Nab and Co.
1000 bags salt, 8 bales woolpacks, Young, Lark, and Bennett
2 packages drapery, H. Woolnough
6 sewing-machines, H. M'Rickard
24 cases sewing-machines, Vennard and Stevens
7 packages machinery, W. G. Ainsworth
41 packages drapery, S. Thompson and Co.
1 package silks, Thompson and Giles
45 cases drapery, Morey and Price
21 packages blankets, 61 cases drapery, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

February 5.—Restless, from Foo Chow.

DEPARTURE.

February 5.—Avoca (s.), for Galle.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

February 5.—Yarra Yarra (s.), from Maryborough; Flying Cloud, from London.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
Feb. 6.	8.30 a.m.	S.	Moderate, and cloudy.
	Noon.	ESE.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	SE.	Light, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

FEBRUARY 6TH.

	9 a.m.	Bar. Ther.	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND.			
Bowen ...	SE. Cloudy		
Port Mackay...	SE. Dull		
Waverley ...	SE. Cloudy		
Nebo ...	SE. Cloudy		
Rockhampton.	SE. Cloudy		
Hawkwood ...	N. Fine		
Maryborough .	Calm. Cloudy		
Gayndah ...	E. Fine		
Brisbane ...	E. Fine		NE. Fine.
Toowoomba ...	E. Fine.		
N. S. WALES.			
Tenterfield ...	Calm. Fine		SE. Cloudy
Grafton ...	Calm. Fine		NE. Cloudy
Glen Innes ...	E. Cloudy		E. Cloudy
Armidale ...	N. Sultry	26·822 70·	W. Like storm
Tamworth ...	Calm. Slight rain		Calm. Raining
Murrurundi ...	Calm. Dull		Calm. Showery
Singleton ...	Calm. Cloudy		Calm. Cloudy
Maitland ...	S. Like rain		Calm. Showery
Newcastle ...	S. by W. Cloudy	29·932 72·0	S. Raining
Windsor ...	S. Cloudy		W. Dull
Sydney ...	S. Cloudy		SE. Fine
South Head ...	S. Cloudy		SE. Dull, cloudy
Wollongong ...	SW. Cloudy		SW. Cloudy
Kiama ...	SW. Cloudy		SW. Cloudy
Bathurst ...	SE. Cloudy	27·654 75·	W. Raining
Mudgee ...	Calm. Cloudy		Calm. Raining
Cassilis ...	E. Cloudy		E. Raining
Wellington ...	NE. Cloudy		Calm. Raining
Dubbo ...	Calm. Raining		E. Raining
Orange ...	NE. Dull		N. Like rain
Forbes ...	Calm. Cloudy		Calm. Showery
Young ...	SW. Cloudy		Calm. Raining
Wagga Wagga	E. Dull		SE. Dull
Urana ...	ENE. Cloudy		SE. Cloudy
Deniliquin ...	Calm. Cloudy	29·600 72·	Calm. Dull
Hay ...	Calm. Cloudy		Calm. Dull
Moulamein ...	Calm. Cloudy		Calm. Sultry
Balranald ...	Calm. Dull		Calm. Sultry
Euston ...	Calm. Cloudy		SW. Fine
Wentworth ...	S. Cloudy		Calm. Cloudy
Goulburn ...	E. Fine		Calm. Fine
Braidwood ...	NW. Dull		SE. Dull
Araluen ...	Calm. Like rain		NW. Like rain
Queanbeyan ...	ESE. Cloudy		ESE. Dull
Cooma ...	NE. Dull		ENE. Cloudy
Yass ...	S. Dull		S. Raining
Gundagai ...	Calm. Fine		Calm. Dull
Tumut ...	Calm. Cloudy		Calm. Dull
Kiandra ...	SSE. Cloudy	25·554 61·	NNW. Cloudy
Albury ...	Calm. Cloudy	29·340 78·	Calm. Hot
Bombala ...	NE. Cloudy.		NE. Like storm.
VICTORIA.			
Melbourne ..	S. Fine	29·955 66·	
Queenscliff ...	E. Fine	30·02 67·	
Cape Schank...	E. Gloomy	29·71 65·	
Cape Otway ...	E. Cloudy	29·750 62·	
Portland ...	E. Fine.	30·020 67·	
S. AUSTRALIA.			
Guichen Bay...	E by S Fine	29·685 78·6	
Adelaide ...	SW. Fine	29.882 66·	
M'Donnell Bay	S. Fine.		

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 90.

FEBRUARY 5TH. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·911	74·4	52	N.E.	0·2	6	7	0 00	3·0
P.M. 3	·784	76·3	62	E.N.E.	0·5	10	8		
„ 9	·829	72·6	67	E.N.E.	0·1	4	10		5·5
Mean ...	29·841	74·5	60·3		0·3	7	8·3		4·3

Evaporation for 24 hours. ... 0·210

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum............ 79·1 | Sun—maximum .... 119·4
Shade { Minimum............ 61·9 | Grass—minimum .... 55·4

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison at 9 a.m.—

Total rainfall from January 1st to February 6th, 7·57 inches.
Annual average of the preceding nine years, 50·99 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

FEBRUARY 6TH, 1868. CIVIL RECKONING.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney ...	155	30·017	70·6	73	S.	0·5	10	79·1	68·6	
Grafton ...	36		76·0	67	N.E.	0·3	5	91·0	61·0	
Newcastle	100	29·828	71·1	85	S.S.E.	4·0	10	79·5	69·8	
South Head	267	29·817	69·2	81	S.	1·0	8	79·6	67·8	
Kiandra ...	4640	25·495	58·6	86	S.S.E.	4·0	8	78·5	51·8	
Deniliquin	410	29·506	69·5	52	Calm.		10	105·1	61·7	

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR FEBRUARY 7TH.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.
	h. m.	h. m.	
Sun	5.31	6.57	First quarter on the 2nd
Moon	6.9 p.m.	5.30 a.m.	Full Moon 8th
Mercury ...	6.30 a.m.	7.34 p.m.	Last quarter 15th
Venus	8.5 a.m.	8.33 p.m.	New Moon 24th
Mars	4.48 a.m.	6.34 p.m.	
Jupiter	7.31 a.m.	8.12 p.m.	Moon's age, 13·2 days.
Saturn	12.14 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	

High water at Fort Denison ... a.m., 7h. 15m.; p.m., 7h. 42m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1868.

In our number of the 27th January we gave extracts from a new book of Regulations issued from the Colonial Office for the direction of the representatives of the Queen in the various colonies of the British Empire. These colonies, as our readers are aware, are under very different forms of government, and the rules which were in force before the political changes which have transpired in many are no longer applicable. The object, we presume, of issuing these new regulations is to settle the relations of the Governors with those who form their executive council, and to clear the system from some anomalies which result from great fundamental change. Not the least important is that which refers to the treatment of public servants, who hold their appointments from the local Government, and not by commission or warrant from the Queen. Formerly the rules which directed their treatment were the same, whether they held commissions or not. It was, indeed, maintained by some of the Ministers who have held office that the fact of responsible government existing of itself gave a more absolute and independent control over the relations of public officers. The law, however, was clear and specific, and we had occasion not long ago to point out that there had been some forgetfulness of its restrictions in the case of persons connected with the Railway Department. By these, no persons could be suspended without having written notice of the cause of suspension. It was requisite that they should be heard in their own defence, and that they should receive their salary up to the day of their dismissal. A violation of these instructions would have exposed a Governor to an action in the King's Bench for damages; because, though "responsible government" might exist by those regulations to which an Act of Parliament gave the force of law, it was his duty to refuse absolutely a dismissal without accusation made, and defence heard, and with the formalities commonly required to arrive at the truth.

We find now that the servants of the Government are placed under the control of the local Executive, of which, of course, the Governor is Chief. Their treatment will be the subject of advice, which he may accept or refuse according to his convictions of duty. An appeal does not now lie against him or his advisers to any legal tribunal. Whether this change is judicious or not we shall have to prove by experience. It was probably inevitable. The ultimate judges of fitness in a public servant must be, of course, those by whom he is appointed and paid, and it is only to be hoped that, in the exercise of an important function, the Government will be guided by those principles of justice which belong to no time nor age, but which are written in the heart and conscience of all men. It is, however, important that the colonies should find a substitute in calm times and without reference to any particular case. It is not desirable for a Ministry, any more than for the public servants, that these should be at the disposal of any mere Executive resolution. It is desirable for the Ministers, as well as for those under them, that there should be checks upon the hasty exercise of power, and the unfair influence of any member of a Cabinet. We know that when people, without inquiry and without reply, can do what they please, they will often do wrong. We may be told that an appeal may be made to the Legislature, but of what value is this appeal in most instances to a public servant? The question whether the Government have dealt justly with him will probably be settled by their supporters under party inspiration. They will leave all minor considerations with a view of securing the political objects of their party. Thus an appeal made to a majority of steady supporters of a Ministry will only ensure something like a hearing of facts, liable, however, to be contradicted on the spot, and of which no account can be taken in any legal form by persons injured. We repeat, for their own sakes, as well as for the public servants, it is the interest of Ministers to lay down regulations of their own, and to obtain for them, if necessary, the sanction of law. Among these, of course, would be the right to suspend any public servant immediately, if it should be deemed necessary for the public welfare; the obligation to hear every public servant in his own defence, giving him sufficient time to make it, and the duty of preserving a careful record of all proceedings, copies of which should be accessible to him, in order that he might have the means of seeking redress, if injured in his good name by false and malicious accusations, from the Courts of law.

There is a tendency in all colonial Governments to absorb to themselves power, and to be jealous of any restriction put upon it. But the injury done to one man to-day may fall upon another to-morrow; and if they were wise, all in possession of power would see that they would be only consulting the safety of their own friends when the changes of office shall place patronage in other hands. They may be quite sure, as the world goes, that when situations are wanted for favourite supporters or their dependants, the claims of those who hold them will be very lightly entertained. No appointment, therefore, made will have anything like stability about it unless guarded by those just restraints which are necessary in all conditions of life, and in particular where the conscience is often perverted by political ambition.

There are times when the Governor is bound to stand between his own Cabinet and the public servants, and to risk the consequences which may result from this collision. He is not to sit down and blindly permit wrong to be done when natural justice demands that it should be prevented. In this respect he would find in the unpolitical portion of society a steady and energetic support. They will be found to use the power which is latent, but which, if once roused, would be stronger than any political faction. If we are to have respectable men in the public service, there must be a tenure to their employments above the mere influence of official pride or personal prejudice. In the fierce contests of party enmities are contracted to which there are no bounds, and their gratification is accepted from the meanest sources. If, however, we are to have men who can be trusted, and who will make the public service an object of reputable ambition, we must establish as well as observe those rules which are imposed by the common principles of equity—namely, that no man shall be deprived of his living or employment except upon faults stated and proved, and upon evidence recorded.

By a law passed not long ago a provision is made for pensions to public servants. Their salaries suffer a considerable annual reduction to supply the funds, which, however, it is said will fail from exhaustion. But a new element of distrust must of course enter, should they feel that the continuance of their employments is not guaranteed by anything but the personal favour of the Ministers, and that they are liable to removal without any justifiable cause. We strongly commend these considerations to all our parties. They are equally interested. No person of political experience would desire to see arbitrary power the rule, or even its unavoidable exercise but under the most rigorous formalities.

It is impossible to read the English journals without observing that the Fenian excitement is slowly effecting an important change in the system of English police. It used to be a topic of admiration by foreigners, and of complacent congratulation by British writers, that in England soldiers were seldom necessary to preserve order, and that while on the Continent military force was observable in every quarter of a city, soldiers in England seemed to be enjoying a perpetual holiday. The ordinary constable, armed with nothing more offensive than a staff, has been sufficient to preserve order even in the closely-packed populations of great towns.

It has been remarked by Mr. Carlyle that "reverence for the constable's staff" formed a distinctive feature of English society and was really at the basis of English liberty. It took generations to establish that feeling of reverence, but the public mind being once thoroughly drilled and educated up to it, there was less necessity for the display of physical force in order to preserve order. The constable's staff in itself is not a very formidable weapon, but it stands as the symbol of law and authority; and reverence for a symbol is no hollow idolatry when that which is symbolised is comprehended and appreciated.

Under the operation of Fenian plots, the constable's staff is ceasing to be adequate. For it the conspirators feel and exhibit no reverence. They respect only force and cunning superior to their own. Plots suddenly and secretly organised can be made to succeed as against detached and unsuspecting parties of unarmed police. The attack on the police van at Manchester, and the threatened raids upon the armouries at different police stations, have made it necessary to substitute sabres and pistols for this old-fashioned symbol—the constable's staff. Authority has to be represented by absolute force, and it looks as if the unarmed policeman was becoming a matter of the past.

In Ireland the police have for years past been a more military body than in England. In discipline and equipment they have approached more nearly to the soldier. The difference was a necessity. It was the only method, under existing conditions, of protecting personal property, and was not always successful in doing that. Among the governed there was no reverence for the governing power, no acquiescence in it, no co-operation with it. With the immigration of Irishmen to England has come, or is coming, the immigration of the Irish system of police. It is a change for which Englishmen can hardly be thankful to the Fenians, and yet it is one which they are witnessing without protest. They are so sensible of the necessity for order—so resolved to support lawful authority, so accustomed to regard peaceful agitation as the proper cure for political wrongs, and so trained to hate revolutionary violence, as unsettling the foundations of liberty and undoing the work of generations—that they submit to seeing the military element incorporated into their domestic police, rather than run the risk of having lawful authority defied and weakened. But the change, though accepted as a necessary evil, may have many important consequences to society not at present foreseen.

Contemporary history is full of illustrations of the doctrine that liberty in society implies restraint. The solitary hermit may do as he likes, and make his whims his law. But the glory of humanity is only to be developed by association, by mutual intercourse, mutual stimulus, mutual help, mutual confidence, and subdivided occupation. And in order that society may develop its best fruits, duties must be as much enforced as rights. Individualism diminishes as socialism increases, and each member of the community parts with something that he may receive as much, and indeed far more, from the common stock. He puts his personal rights out to large interest by contributing them to the stock, and receiving them back in the shape of his share of the general good.

An orderly society, therefore, involves restraint on the individual, and this restraint must either take the shape of self-control or governmental control. The power that governs the individual must either be his own reason acting through his own will, or else the reason of the whole acting through the public police. There must be restraint somewhere, and it must either be from within or from without. The moral and political education of the people can be accurately gauged by determining where the restraining force lies. An absolutely self-governed people is a society of individuals, each one of whom is a law unto himself. An absolutely governed community is one in which each individual requires control to keep him from trespassing on the rights of others. Between these extremes there are indefinite gradations, and the advancement of a people is to be measured by its position in the scale. Precisely in proportion to the willingness and ability of people to restrain themselves out of reverence to law, is the slightness for the need of police force. Precisely in proportion to the unwillingness, or inability, of the people to respect authority in the abstract, is the need that authority should present itself in the concrete, and make itself respected. Not only would the constable's staff be sufficient, but even the constable himself would be surplusage, where every individual was himself a constable out of uniform, and was a guardian of the public peace; and where every man is at heart a rebel, there are the elements of anarchy which can only be controlled by a despotism using all the resources of military discipline. It is one great merit of our constitutional systems, our municipal governments, and our various private and public associations of all sorts, that they form a daily education for the people in the art of self-government, that they inculcate a reverence for abstract principles, that they teach the necessity for mutual concession, and that they involve the practice of submission to that which is duly ordained and resolved upon. Political agitators who are always denouncing authority, defying the police, preaching the doctrines of physical force, and suggesting revolution as the cure for social and political evils, are but delaying that millennium they pretend to be hastening forward. On the other hand, those who idolise authority without an equal reverence for the justice that authority should always enforce, who are careful for the law without an equal care that the law should be representative of equity, are also drags on the car of progress; for they worship the letter instead of the spirit, and, by contentment with wrongdoing, tend to precipitate revolutions, whose violence has in it generally as much that is retrograde as progressive.

H.M.S. Galatea.—This noble frigate will be taken into the Fitzroy Dock at Cockatoo Island this morning, to undergo a thorough overhaul prior to her departure for New Zealand, early in March.

The Church of England Sunday-Schools.—H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh has arranged to meet the children of the Church of England Schools on Saturday, 15th, at noon; and arrangements are being made for the assembling on the line of railway of the country and suburban schools.

Illumination.—Among the many attractions towards the Pavilion last evening not the least was the brilliant illumination in gas exhibited in honour of the occasion, by Messrs. Alderson and Sons, at their establishment in Elizabeth-street. This not only proved a source of attraction but was the means of great usefulness also, enabling the thousands congregated at this part of the town to traverse the street with safety, and also forming a dazzling *point d'appui* for the egress of the carriages.

The Sailors' Home Picnic.—A well attended meeting of the Sailors' Home Picnic committee was held yesterday afternoon at the Sydney Exchange—No. 9, West Staircase—the Hon. Sir William Manning in the chair. Certain progress reports were brought up by the sub-committees, and fully considered, and disposed of by the committee; after which the meeting stood adjourned until to-morrow (Friday) at 3 p.m., to meet at the same place.

Yacht Squadron Ball.—We are informed that H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh has appointed Thursday, the 5th March for the Royal Yacht Squadron Ball.

Promenade Concert at the Pavilion.—The Hyde Park Pavilion is to be thrown open to the public for a promenade concert, which will, doubtless, prove highly attractive, and be very largely attended. The use of the pavilion for this novel entertainment is understood to have received the express sanction of the Mayor in consideration of its object—which is to see whether a handsome addition cannot, forthwith, be made to the fund for the erection of a statue to our great circumnavigator Captain Cook—the discoverer of this country, to whose memory we have not, at present, any public monument whatever. It will be remembered that several attempts have already been made successfully to initiate a movement in this direction, and some inconsiderable amount has, it is believed, been raised for this laudable purpose; but the matter has, somehow or other, hitherto notably failed. The Mayor and his friends are anxious to see whether the stigma resting upon us in this matter may not yet be wiped away; and it is moreover thought that the presence amongst us of her Majesty's sailor son would be worthily signalised if we were now to ensure the erection of a monument to one of the very greatest men who ever bore a commission in the British Navy. To judge from the crowds who have visited the Pavilion during the week before the ball, it seems not unreasonable to suppose that the idea will be attended with success, and that a large sum may be realised for Captain Cook's statue.

Prince of Wales Theatre.—Last night was a Royal command night at this theatre, which was visited during the evening by his H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. As it was announced that by special command of his Royal Highness, Mr. Walter Montgomery would appear in Tom Taylor's celebrated comedy "Still Waters Run Deep," the lower and upper part of the house were crowded, and the dress circle was fully occupied. The entertainments commenced with Planché's comic two-act drama entitled "The Jacobite," in which Mr. Greville sustained the character of John Duck, Mr. Lawrence appeared as Sir Richard Wroughton, Mr. J. R. Ireland as Major Murray, Mrs. Jones as Widow Pottle, and Miss Julia Milne as Pattie Pottle. In Planché's comedy Mr. Montgomery took the part of John Mildmay, Mr. Greville that of Dunbilk, Mr. Rogers appeared as Mr. Potter, and Mr. G. R. Ireland as Captain Hawksley; the characters of Mrs. Mildmay, and Mrs. Hector Sternhold were entrusted to Miss Kate Corcoran and Mrs. Charles Jones. His Royal Highness, attended by his Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore, and the Countess of Belmore, appeared in the Royal box after the first act of the introductory drama, and remained during nearly the whole of the subsequent performances.

Lawrence Testimonial.—It is arranged to present the testimonial subscribed in favour of Lawrence this afternoon at Tattersall's Hotel, as he leaves to-morrow with the aboriginal cricketers per Parramatta. The presentation is to take place at half-past 4, and the secretaries therefore have requested that members of the committee to furnish the amount of contributions before that hour.

Death from Poisoning at Paddington.—The inquiry respecting the death of John Scanlan was resumed before the City Coroner yesterday, at the Royal Oak Hotel, Paddington. Margaret Sherlock was recalled, and stated that she never had any quarrel with her father, excepting a few hot words about business matters; on the Wednesday of last week she left home about 7 o'clock in the evening; she returned about the same hour on the following Friday; during that time she stayed at Mr. Aird's, in Kent-street; she left home in consequence of a dispute with her father; she was speaking to him about money affairs; she asked him to collect her book debts, but he refused to have anything to do with them; after she saw her father lying on her bed upstairs, with the tumbler on the toilet table, she was positive he never went out of the house afterwards; when she saw the tumbler on the toilet table there was in it one blade of a pair of scissors, and that same blade was in her room on the morning previous. Catherine Scanlan, recalled, stated that she did not recollect telling Dr. Bligh that her husband had been drinking hard for three weeks, and that he had eaten scarcely anything during that time; if she said so it was false; if she stated in her evidence on Tuesday last that she with her daughter and servant girl assisted deceased upstairs from off the sofa in the dining-room, it was false; her husband was in easy circumstances, and she did not think he was pressed by any of his creditors; they had not kept any arsenic in the house for the last eight years; his life was not insured; they lived together happily, and she never heard him threaten to take his life; she never saw anything in his manner or conduct to lead her to suspect that his mind was affected; deceased and Mrs. Sherlock were on good terms; his business was a paying one, and she was not aware that he was about to relinquish business. Hugh Evans Hood, chemist and druggist, of Paddington, stated that he had been acquainted with the deceased for six or seven years; deceased had never applied to him for arsenic, and as a matter of fact he had never supplied him with arsenic; he had never seen deceased drunk knocking about the place. The jury, after deliberating for a short time, returned a verdict to the effect that deceased feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder himself by taking a certain poison known as white arsenic.

Municipality of East St. Leonards.—The following gentlemen were declared duly elected as aldermen, on the 4th instant:—Messrs. William Tucker, James Milson, jun., Edward Lord, Charles Frith, Thomas Loxton, William Dind, and the following gentlemen were elected auditors, on the 4th instant:—Messrs. James Taylor and Robert Hunt.

Shipment of Meat to England under Mr. Mort's Freezing Process.—A meeting of the general committee was held at the Exchange, yesterday afternoon,—Mr. Charles Cowper in the chair. Amongst those present were Sir William Manning, Hon. John Hay, Messrs. George King, John Robertson, W. B. Tooth, M. Young, W. Forlonge, A. Stuart, A. S. Webster, John Alger, J. J. Phelps, Thomas Skinner, and about thirty others. A number of resolutions were passed in furtherance of the object in view. An executive committee—consisting of Hon. Charles Cowper, Messrs. W. B. Tooth, John Robertson, W. G. Walker, W. Forlonge, G. W. Lord, Hon. John Hay, Messrs. W. H. Dangar, Matthew Young, Edward Knox, J. Alger, George King, Sir W. Manning, Hon. P. A. Jennings, W. F. Buchanan, and the hon. secretaries—was appointed and sub-committees to act for Victoria and Queensland. The meeting then adjourned to Thursday, the 27th instant.

Preservation of Meat.—The Melbourne *Argus* mentions that the subject of the preservation of meat for export is receiving unusual attention at present, and is curiously illustrated by the number of patents that have been applied for during the last few days. These are as follows, as given in the *Gazette*, and it will be notified that one of the applicants, whose specification reads somewhat strangely, is Mr. C. G. Duffy:—"Matilda Webb, of Melbourne, and Charles Gavan Duffy, of Hawthorn, in the county of Bourke, for 'An invention for destroying the decaying principle in animal substances and other articles of food and organic matter by means of a railroad atmospheric process;' 7th January, 1868. Dugald Little, of Glenorchy, in the colony of Tasmania, Esq. (by his attorney, Joseph Straton Allingham, of Melbourne), for 'An invention for the reduction of the temperature of air, and for the production and manufacture of ice, and the preservation of animal, vegetable, or other perishable substances, by freezing;' 8th January, 1868. Thomas Buss, of Melbourne, chemist, for an invention of 'A new method of extracting the juices from animal and vegetable matters, and for filtering liquids;' 23rd January, 1868. Frederick Marlborough Moore, of Melbourne, civil and mechanical engineer, for 'An invention for the preservation of animal and vegetable substances from decay;' 29th January, 1868."

The Missing Boat's Crew of the General Grant.—A telegram from Invercargill to the *Otago Daily Times* states that the belief of the possibility that Mr. Brown, and the boat's crew, which left Auckland Island on the 22nd January, 1867, for New Zealand, has been driven on to Campbell Island, or some other, caused a movement among the residents here to have the Amherst equipped and sent on a search. The Provincial Government has now undertaken the whole responsibility of this expedition. The Amherst is to be equipped and sent to examine all the islands in the vicinity of the Aucklands. Every attention continues to be paid to the survivors.

The Auckland Islands.—Experience has shown (says the *Otago Times*) that the Auckland Islands have no capabilities for settlement; and, as we stated yesterday, the climate is detestable. The rescued persons from the General Grant corroborate the accounts received of late years. The main island is a mass of peat and rock; there are no regular seasons, and vegetable productions will not ripen. The seeds sown by various expeditions have invariably proved failures. Although a station should be established there, to give aid in case of wrecks, it would be illusory indeed to attempt any plan of settlement. As a fishing station, the islands may, in time, become valuable; but there, it is to be feared, their use entirely ends.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY, 6 P.M.

At the monthly meeting of the Medical Society, Dr. Bleasdale read a paper on Meat Preserving, and a committee was appointed to pursue the investigation.

Judge Williams refused a mandamus for the insertion of names on the Brighton electoral vote.

The Restless, from Foo Chow, brings a cargo of teas.

The meeting to organise a Fiji Company was a failure.

The Bank of Victoria have agreed to discount the Civil servants' orders.

The Commercial Bank held a second half-yearly meeting; no dividend. The total net profits amount to £1900.

Gurnett has been committed for trial for forgery.

Fisher's Stockman is progressing favourably.

Fanny Riggs was remanded on a charge of attempting to commit suicide.

Business is quiet. Maize firm, at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d. Cornsacks are lower; full weights, 12s. 3d.; light, 11s. 9d. Otard's case brandy, 45s. 6d.

Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. sold 1100 prime fat cattle at from 17s. 6d. to 20s. per 100 lbs.; fat sheep, 16,000 wethers, 60 lbs., realised 8s.

Sailed.—Dandenong.

QUEENSCLIFF.

THURSDAY, 8.45 P.M.

Arrived.—Charybdis, war steamer, from Sydney.

Sailed.—6.15 p.m., City of Adelaide.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY.

Two electric clocks are now being erected in the Parliament Houses.

The annual meeting of the Bank of Adelaide was very satisfactory. The meeting agreed to a dividend of 6s. per share.

The Chess Club here propose holding a tournament shortly.

Old wheat is becoming scarce, and sales are reported at 7s. 6d.; new wheat is being eagerly bought up by country millers. Flour 16s. to 18s.

DESTITUTION ON THE LOWER HAWKESBURY.

The sufferers by the floods on the Lower Hawkesbury are, it appears, in a state of great destitution from the failure of their corn crops through drought. We give the correspondence as forwarded to us, and it certainly reveals a sad state of things.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Enclosed I forward you a letter received by me this day from the Lower Hawkesbury. It is a sample of what I am receiving constantly, besides personal applications.

It may be said that these people ought to have recovered themselves by this time; but let me say that their case is a very peculiar one.

They grow only *one crop* in the year—viz., corn. This is their entire dependence. When this is destroyed they must wait till the next year's crop.

Many of them cannot obtain credit for a shilling's worth; and as the relief supplies have now terminated, their case is really most distressing.

I think that did the subscribers to the Flood Relief Fund know these facts, something would be done to help them out of the large balance now lying at the bank.

Knowing these facts, a sense of duty compels me to publish them.

Hoping that something may be done at once,

I am, yours truly,

WILLIAM DEAN.

Windsor, February 6th.

"Wiseman's Ferry, February 4th.

"Mr. W. Dean.—Dear Sir,—The people on the Lower Hawkesbury are coming to me every day, saying they are starving. Some of them told me they had nothing but *peaches to eat for three days*. In several houses the children are *crying for bread*. It is a very serious case, and you will do something for them as soon as possible. If it is necessary I can give you the names of several families that have not a bit to eat in their houses.

"There was a respectable man came to me on Saturday, and told me his wife is near her confinement, and he has nothing in the house in the shape of *tea, sugar, flour, or, meat*, and no other necessaries for her confinement. There are several that have not had a cup of tea for this last month.

"I wish you would be kind enough to let me know by return of post when it will be likely these poor sufferers may get any relief.

"I remain, yours faithfully,

"G. Greentree."

The Bishop of New Zealand.—The London correspondent of the *Lyttelton Times*, referring to the Pan-Anglican Synod, says:—"New Zealand, as you know, is represented by the Metropolitan and the Bishop of Christchurch, and both prelates have taken their turn of public preaching. Bishop Selwyn was one of the selected orators who helped to carry out a splendidly-organised series of services, which were held in the church of St. Lawrence, Jewry, in the city, thrice a day, for the week prior to the Synod's meeting. A remarkable enthusiasm prevailed with respect to these services, and the inhabitants in sicco within the city precincts were never before so animated in the cause of the Church. Bishop Selwyn's sermon was like that cannon invented for service in the American war (according to certain humorous historians), which was double-muzzled, loaded several times at both ends, and then swung briskly on a pivot in the centre, a match being applied at the instant. This circular system of gunnery was declared to be very destructive, especially to the artillerymen, who declined a second trial. But the Bishop of New Zealand has plenty of courage. He poured forth his contempt for extreme High Church, Low Church, Broad Church, No Church, Dean Stanley, Colenso, and whomsoever and whatsoever is ultra in doctrine or practice. And the sermon was greatly admired."

Death by Drowning.—On Tuesday Dr. Waugh held an inquest at the residence of Ambrose Rowling, Towrang, on the body of a boy, named Henry Rowling, aged five years, who had been accidentally drowned in a waterhole on the 3rd instant. Mrs. Anne Rowling stated; The deceased was my nephew, and since the death of his mother, three years ago, he resided with me; there are several holes near my house from which clay had been dug out to make bricks: the late rains have filled them with water; I last saw deceased alive about 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon; he and his elder brother were standing near the waterholes; I went to bring them home, and the elder brother told me his brother was drowned; I at once went to the waterhole, but could only see deceased's cap floating on the water; several neighbours came and searched for the body, which they found about an hour afterwards. Walter Smith, a lad nine years of age, stated: I reside with Mrs. Rowling at Towrang bridge; I am an orphan, and as deceased and I were children adopted by Mrs. Rowling, we used to be called brothers; deceased and I on Monday went to one of the waterholes to catch cray-fish; while deceased was standing on the bank it gave way, and he fell into the water; I then ran away and told my aunt, Mrs. Rowling. William Henry Child stated: On Monday I was engaged with others searching in a waterhole for the body of deceased; after a short time the body was raised on the grappling-irons; life was extinct; the depth was 5 or 6 feet; I saw a portion of the bank had given way, and saw also a child's footprints.—Verdict: Accidental drowning.—*Southern Argus.*

Servantgalism in Victoria.—A practical illustration of the servant girl nuisance is supplied by a Beechworth paper:—"A week or two since, a resident of Beechworth forwarded instructions to an agency office in Melbourne to engage a domestic servant for the period of six months, agreeing to pay her coach fare to Beechworth, and to remunerate her for her services at the rate of 15s. a week. The young woman arrived in due course; but scarcely had entered on her duties before she began to find fault with everything connected with the place, and before she had fulfilled three days of her engagement quietly walked out of the back door, leaving her employers to serve themselves as best they might. Nothing further would have been heard of the affair had it not been that, after the young lady's departure, the box containing her wardrobe arrived per waggon from Melbourne, addressed to her employer's care, and which she endeavoured to obtain without even paying the cost of carriage. This being refused, a summons for its restoration followed; and the employer had the satisfaction of paying his lawyer's costs, in addition to the £6 coach fare, for three days of this valuable domestic's services. The Bench, in cancelling the agreement at the request of the employer, said the law was completely inoperative in this class of cases; so, if a servant girl chose to break her engagement, there was no power to compel her to fulfil it."

Fatal Accident.—An accident occurred at Bywong (says the *Goulburn Herald*), at the residence of Mr. P. Donnelly, on Saturday the 1st, at 4 p.m. The unfortunate man, John Lawler, was trying a partially-broken mare in a cart, and after going about three hundred yards it appears the animal kicked and struck Mr. Lawler (who was riding in the cart, driving with reins) in the stomach, driving him out of the tail of the cart on to the ground. Dr. Beales was at once sent for and did all that medical aid could do, and remained with the sufferer until he expired at 4 a.m. on Sunday morning, only surviving the accident twelve hours.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

Sittings for the Trial of Causes.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice Faucett and a jury of four.

STOCKDALE V. HAMILTON.

The trial of this case lasted the whole day without being concluded.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

Plans of distribution were confirmed in the following estates:—Daniel Regan, James Evers, Edmund Wall, George Fagg, Edward H. O'Neill, Henry Chatto, Edward V. Templeton, William W. Walters, R. Strachan and Co., John Farrar, Frederick D. Mant, Robert C. Smith, Frederick Vindin, Wilton, Brothers, James Starr, John T. Le Breton, George L. Borthwick, George Moses, Jackson and Munn, and William D. Stewart.

Creditors' directions were ratified in the estates of John Paton, James Hall, Edward Clarke, and Thomas Stuckley.

In re James Cosgrove, insolvent applied for and obtained a temporary suspension of the order of 23rd May, for the payment of 10s. weekly, he being out of employment. Order suspended until the 19th March.

The hearing of the rule nisi in Cruickshank v. Musson was postponed until Thursday next.

The application of William Love for the release of his estate, on affidavit of payment in full of all proved creditors, was adjourned until the 20th February.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, February 7.—At 11: William Lang, Henry Read, Michael Menser, James Cooke, single. Frances Waugh, John W. Simmons, third. Strachan and Co., adjourned special. George L. Hill, adjourned single.

Monday, 10.—At 10: Ah Lee, George Willson, special, for proof of debts. At 11: John Allan, second. George D. Cooper, special, for examination.

Tuesday, 11.—At *Armidale*: Vivian Graham, second.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, February 11.—At 11: Henry Johnson Brown, Abraham M'Lean, William Furlonge, John Kingsmill, Edward Clarke, Charles Lawrence, Charles Richard Chapman Tindall, Daniel Regan, James Robertson, John White, Thomas Dann, Henry Hubert, William Jonathan Green, William Abbott, Henry Moon, Andrew Downie, Edward Henry O'Neill.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Birrell, Levey, Hunt, and Dangar.

Of nine prisoners brought before the Court, one was discharged and two were remanded. One was fined 5s., and another 11s., for drunkenness; and one was fined 40s. for riotous behaviour.

William Duncan was summarily convicted of having stolen a kettle, valued at 2s., the property of Henry Stevenson, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Mary Rice, 10, was brought before the Court (under the Industrial Schools Act) by constable Doggett, who deposed that between 11 and 12 o'clock last night he found her crying in Pyrmont-street, and in answer to his questions she said that her stepmother had turned her out of doors; he spoke to the stepmother, who was sitting on the door-step of her house; she was drunk, and he could get nothing out of her but that if she could get hold of the girl she would half kill her; he thereupon took the girl into custody for protection; she had scarcely any clothes upon her; he has frequently seen her wandering about the streets. Their Worships (the Police Magistrate and Mr. Hunt) ordered her to be sent to the Industrial School at Newcastle.

Thomas Osborne was charged with having neglected to obey an order of Court for the maintenance of his wife. Showing no cause to the contrary, he was committed to gaol until he shall have complied with the order.

On the summons paper were seven cases, of which one was postponed and three were struck out. Isaiah Fletcher was fined 10s. for making use of words calculated to cause a breach of the peace. In Quinganet v. M'Grath, a suit for wages, the complainant obtained an order for the amount claimed. In Heness v. Fletcher, for threatening language, the defendant was required to enter into a recognisance to keep the peace for six months.

The Roster.—Messrs. Pinhey, Oatley, and Campbell have been summoned for Bench duty on Friday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. S. H. Pearce, Mr. G. Hill, and Mr. J. Oatley.

Robert Murray, on remand, was again brought up on a charge of attempting to commit suicide. He had just been discharged from the Infirmary when arrested on this charge, under warrant granted on the information of senior-sergeant Miller. Owen Spencer Evans, surgeon, Balmain, stated in evidence, that on the morning of the 20th January last he was called in to see the prisoner at Balmain; found him on the floor of the room in a house wherein his brother resides; prisoner was bleeding from a wound in his throat; he was very violent, and his brother was struggling with him, endeavouring to prevent him doing further injury to himself; he was so violent that witness was unable to do anything for him until he had pinioned his arms with rope, and lashed his legs; he was suffering from the effects of liquor; but the violence of his struggles and the loss of blood had apparently sobered him; after dressing the wound, witness directed his removal to the Infirmary; the wound on his throat was in the middle, by the side of the windpipe; it was a stab or punctured wound; in the room witness observed a small white-handled knife covered with blood, and the wound might have been inflicted by it. Archibald Murray, prisoner's brother, stated that whilst sitting in the verandah of his house he heard a noise in the room occupied by his brother; witness was going into his own room when he saw prisoner come out, and perceived blood on his shirt; pushed him into the room and sent for Dr. Evans; did not know what caused the blood on his shirt. Prisoner made a statement to their Worships that previous to this occurrence he had been for some time past troubled by money matters, and had had little or no sleep for the last two months; did not remember anything of this occurrence beyond finding himself in the Infirmary between 6 and 7 o'clock on the evening of the day on which he was alleged to have committed this offence. Committed for trial at next Quarter Sessions.

Henry Ralph Lewis, clerk, apprehended by senior-constable Martin under warrant, was charged with having unlawfully and knowingly, by means of false pretences, obtained the sum of £5 1s. from William Garthon. Prosecutor is keeper of the Galatea Hotel, Circular Quay, and on the 28th or 29th December went into the General Washington public-house, George-street, where the landlord handed him a cheque for £5 1s.; it was drawn on the Bank of Australasia, signed "H. R. Lewis," in favour of H. R. Lewis, and he believed it was signed by prisoner, who was sitting in the parlour, and saw him (prosecutor) cash the cheque; paid the money to O'Reilly, the landlord, and sent the cheque to the Commercial Bank to be passed to his (prosecutor's) credit; it was returned with a document intimating that there was no account at the Bank of Australasia in favour of H. R. Lewis; received a note from prisoner, and spoke to him about the matter; prisoner said he would pay him, and it would be all right; two days after receiving it prosecutor lost the cheque, and mentioned the fact to prisoner, who wrote out a second cheque to the same amount, and gave it to prosecutor; subsequently prosecutor found the first cheque, and placed it in the bank for collection; presented the first cheque at the Bank of Australasia repeatedly, and was told there was no account there; presented yesterday the second cheque, and it was returned with the words "no funds" written on it; prosecutor had torn the duty stamp off the first cheque and put it on the second; he charged prisoner with obtaining money under false pretences on the first cheque, it proving to be, like the other, valueless. His Worship Mr. Hill intimated that prosecutor's recourse appeared to be against O'Reilly rather than against prisoner, and the case was dismissed.

David Gorman and John Trott, for drunken and disorderly conduct in the streets, were fined 5s. each, or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours. Mary Wardner, charged with using obscene language in Stanley-street, was fined 20s., with the alternative of twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

Fischer v. Fischer was a charge preferred by wife against husband for assault. Mr. Pigott for complainant, Mr. Gannon for defendant. It appeared in the evidence that some months ago there had been a Judge's order for separation, but that this was set aside, and defendant had obtained the two children. Some attempts had, it was stated, been made to induce plaintiff to return to her husband's house, but she persisted in refusal. Meeting her at the corner of Point Piper Road, he attempted to carry her to his house, which was in the neighbourhood, and it was during the conveyance of his wife to the house that the alleged assault was said to have taken place. Several witnesses were heard. The Bench considered it proved that defendant pulled her by the hair to the ground, that he punched or poked her in the side, and hurt her arm. Fined £1, with costs.

Edward Ford, for using obscene language within hearing of persons passing in a public thoroughfare, was fined 20s., with costs.

Catherine Smith, charged with using threatening language to Charles Ross, was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace for twelve months.

Maria Jane Smith, for a common assault upon Julia Ross, was fined 20s., with costs.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

In Equity.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock: Motions and petitions.

Master's Office.—At 11 a.m.: Re J. V. Lavers's assignment and 7 Vict., inquiry and examination of respondent. At 3 p.m.: Ashurst v. Hellyer, to proceed on plaintiff's charge.

Fatal Accident.—On Friday last a most lamentable occurrence took place at Glengarry, the residence and estate of Mrs. Abbott. Mr. John Henry Abbott, Mrs. Abbott's youngest son, aged twenty years, was riding a newly handled horse, when the animal bucked and fell over on poor Mr. Abbott, who was picked up and taken in a state of insensibility to the house. Medical aid was at once called in; Dr. Gordon was on the spot in about two hours after the accident, and Dr. Tassell later in the day; everything was done to alleviate the pain of the poor sufferer, but he died on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.—*Maitland Mercury.*

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of Warehousemen, Drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, &c., to their sale of drapery, Manchester, and dress goods, clothing, &c., drab, shell, and soft felt hats, &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—Adv.

Damaged Portion of the Cargo of Sugars ex Ellen.—Bottled Ale, Champagne, &c.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct the attention of buyers to their sale, at the rooms, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

PARRAMATTA.

[From our Correspondent.]

Our Reception Committee.—This committee, which suffered signal collapse on Saturday last, has been resuscitated in consequence of the news that his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will positively visit the town on Monday next. A meeting was held in the Council Chambers, on Wednesday afternoon. About twenty committeemen were present. The Mayor was voted to the chair, and opened the proceedings by reading the following official document which he had just received:—"Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 4th February, 1868. Sir,—In reply to various communications addressed to the Colonial Secretary on the subject of the proposed arrangements for the entertainment of the Duke of Edinburgh at Parramatta, I am now directed to inform you that his Royal Highness has been pleased to accept your invitation, and will visit the town on Monday the 10th instant. His Royal Highness will leave Sydney at noon on that day in the steamer 'Fairy,' and will arrive at Parramatta about half-past 1 o'clock, returning the same day. Henry Halloran. To R. Harper, Esq., Mayor of Parramatta." The chairman stated that on receipt of the above he felt it his duty at once to convene a meeting, and he trusted that the gentlemen present would endeavour quickly to arrive at a unanimous understanding, and to give up all minor differences in pursuit of the one common object—how suitably to receive his Royal Highness. Alderman Bowden stated that he had that day had an interview with the Minister of Works in the presence of the Colonial Secretary. There was an objection to his Royal Highness being entertained at the old Government House, but the Minister for Works had offered the use of a suitable tent which had been made for his Royal Highness's use, and had promised also to send up men to fix the same. A quantity of flags would also be provided, and a body of metropolitan police would be told off. The Government would further make arrangements for the construction of a triumphal arch at the Domain gates. Mr. Parkes suggested that the local committee ought to provide a similar arch at the landing place, where the address might be read instead of at the Court-house, as proposed, but the expense of this second arch would not be borne by Government. Since then the speaker had heard from Mr. Icely, who had seen the Prince's equerries, that his Royal Highness would prefer to avail himself of one of the carriages placed at his disposal instead of bringing his own equipage with him. His Royal Highness would visit such of the establishments in Parramatta as were recommended to him, and would be accompanied by his Excellency the Governor and the Countess of Belmore, as well as by his personal staff. Mr. Jules Joubert explained, with reference to the hour of starting from Sydney, that he had proceeded to Government House as one of the committee's hon. secretaries, and had represented that the tide would hardly serve at the time of the arrival at Parramatta, but that by leaving Sydney a little after 10 a.m., the advantage of high water would be gained. A reply as to the alteration of the starting hour was promised, and it seemed certain that his Royal Highness would choose the earlier hour named. Two letters were then read: the first from Messrs. Culmsee and Nicholson, painters, &c., offering to effect all decorations required upon reasonable terms; the second from Captain Walter Brown, of the Parramatta Volunteer Rifles, stating that a guard of honour, consisting of the entire corps, would receive his Royal Highness at the wharf. It was resolved that the Hons. James Byrnes, M.L.A., William Byrnes, M.L.C., Thomas Icely, M.L.C., and the Mayor, should be considered as representatives of the people and Council of Parramatta in receiving and lunching with his Royal Highness. Some discussion then ensuing as to the disappointment such exclusiveness would cause to certain gentlemen of the committee who had paid their guinea in hopes of being present at the luncheon, a motion to the following effect was put and passed,—"That any gentleman having paid his subscription in the belief that it would entitle him to admission to the luncheon, who should be desirous of withdrawing his aid, could receive his money back on application to the treasurer on or before Saturday next." It was further resolved that any gentleman accompanying his Royal Highness and party beyond the number first named should be provided with a seat at the luncheon-table; but that the four gentlemen named in the first resolution be deemed sufficient to represent the town and district on the occasion. A revision of the various sub-committees formerly appointed was then made, and some slight alterations effected. The following new sub-committee was appointed:—Messrs. C. Doust, Jules Joubert, and Dr. Fyffe, to marshal the procession. The several items of the programme, together with approximate cost, were fully discussed, resulting in the adoption of the following amended programme. On arrival at the wharf, his Royal Highness to be received by the gentlemen appointed, together with a guard of honour furnished by the local Volunteers, and any members of friendly societies in the district who might attend. The mayor then to present the corporation address, a procession to be formed, and to accompany his Royal Highness through the first arch, up George-street to the second arch at the Domain gates, where the school children of the district would offer their welcome; his Royal Highness and party would then proceed to luncheon in the Park, after luncheon the Royal visitor would probably be requested to plant two commemorative trees, and would then drive out towards Pennant Hills and Dooral for the purpose of inspecting the orangeries; returning through Parramatta his Royal Highness would proceed by rail to Sydney. The members of the committee would in all likelihood celebrate the eventful day by a subscription dinner in the evening. A proposal for a display of fireworks was left over for the present. It was decided that for the accommodation of the large body of visitors likely to be present, that the sites of four publicans' booths and eight fruit stalls should be sold. The Orphan School children and the inmates of the Destitute Asylum are to be regaled at Government expense during the day. After sitting for nearly three hours, the meeting was adjourned until Saturday next, when the final reports of the sub-committees will be received.

WINDSOR.

[From our Correspondent.]

Police Office, Tuesday.—Before Messrs. Johnston, Ascough, and Powell, Justices of the Peace.—Richard Mason, of Pitt Town, appeared upon summons, charged with having, on Sunday, the 22nd December last, allowed one John Savage and others "to use bagatelle" in his licensed public-house, for the purpose of gaming, contrary to the Publicans Act. An objection to the information was overruled. From the evidence of constable Cull, it appeared that about half-past 12 o'clock, according to his time-piece, on the night of the 21st and morning of the 22nd, he went into defendant's public-house, and found four persons playing at bagatelle. He was corroborated by a witness present, but who was afterwards proved to be intoxicated. The constable went to the local postmaster, Mr. Hobbs, immediately afterwards, to satisfy himself as to the correct time, and that person deposed that he came to him at twenty-five minutes to 1 o'clock, on the Sunday morning. Three of the persons, who were playing at the time, were called for the defence, and all swore positively that they finished playing before 12 o'clock, and that when the constable came in it had not struck that hour. It was also deposed that the defendant was lying down asleep on the sofa of his parlour when the game was going on, and was not aware of it, though his wife was. The Bench, discrediting the evidence for the defence, found the defendant guilty, and by a majority (Mr. Ascough dissenting) fined him in the sum of £10, inclusive of £5 for costs. Mr. Roberts conducted the prosecution and Mr. Walker the defence. A copy of the depositions were applied for and granted.

Pigeon Match.—A match came off on Monday last between Mr. C. W. Lawson and Mr. S. Scarvell for £5 a-side, at 15 birds, 25 yards rise. It was won by Mr. Lawson, who killed nine birds to his opponents eight.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

VICTORIA.

From Melbourne we have papers to the 3rd instant.

The *Ballarat Star* reports that the detective police received a telegram from Mount Beckwith on Friday, reporting a burglary, with violence, upon the premises of a man named Alexander Clarke. It appears that the man Clarke went to bed on the previous night, and, hearing a noise, he got up in the dark, and caught a man, who threw him down after a violent struggle, and severely bit him on the chin. It is supposed that some of the blood must have got on the robber's clothes, his thumb having been severely bitten by Clarke in the scuffle. Entrance was effected by the back door, and, during the struggle, the offender dropped a purse containing two nuggets, valued at £2. The robber is described as a low-set man, with a dark beard.

A farmer, named Ryan, residing at Bungaree, was found on Friday morning lying dead on the road, about two miles beyond the Junction Hotel. He had left Ballarat the evening previously in charge of a dray, and during the night had called at the Half-way House, where he was last seen alive. When discovered, the body was under the dray, which had been upset, the shafts broken, and the horse gone. The accident, it is supposed, occurred from the wheel of the cart coming in contact with the stump of a tree. The deceased leaves a wife and two children.—*Argus.*

The *Talbot Leader* mentions that a man, named John Duffy, was killed at Ballarat on Tuesday. He was a resident of Talbot, where his wife was at the time of his death, and adds:—On receipt of the intelligence, Mrs. Duffy, regardless of the advice of her neighbours, who offered to provide her some means of conveyance if she would wait while it was being got ready, started off to walk to Ballarat, it being then 8 o'clock, threatening, if any attempt to detain her was made, to do herself an injury. We learned on Thursday that she had only succeeded in reaching Clunes, where she was taken so ill that her life was despaired of.

A clever arrest of a horse stealer was effected on Saturday, at Ballarat, by sergeant Larner. Information was received at the Ballarat police office, about half-past 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, that a horse had been stolen on the previous night out of the stable of a Chinaman, at Smythes, the stable having been broken open to effect an entry. The sergeant proceeded to O'Farrell's sale yards in private clothes, and, knowing the brands of the animal, kept a sharp lookout upon all horses offered for sale. The stolen horse had been entered for sale, and the sergeant finding him in the yard, spoke to the Chinaman who was in charge of him. The man immediately turned to bolt, but the grip of the law was upon him in an instant. He had in his possession, when arrested, four copper coins and a certificate signed in Chinese characters, setting forth in English that he was a person of good repute, and incapable of committing a felony. The rapidity with which the arrest of the prisoner followed the commission of the offence, remarks the *Post*, is no matter of surprise to those who are aware of the efficiency of our local police force.

A murderous outrage was committed on Friday evening, 31st instant, at Little Bendigo, on the person of a Chinaman named Hock Geen, by one of his own countrymen named Ah Gum. It appears (says the *Post*), that about 7 o'clock p.m. the two men, who are working men, had some quarrel, and Ah Gum drew a large dagger and stabbed his mate in the left side, inflicting, what is expected to prove, a mortal wound. The perpetrator of the deed was arrested by senior-constable Gorman, and lodged in the lock-up at Ballarat East. Dr. Butler was in attendance on the wounded man, and states that at present his life is in great danger, a portion of the lungs protruding from the wound. The accused was brought up at Ballarat East lock-up on Saturday morning, and remanded. It was decided to take the deposition of the wounded man on Saturday evening.

An audience of about 1800 ladies and gentlemen assembled at St. George's Hall on Friday evening to hear a lecture upon "the Late American Civil War," by General Latham, of the United States army, late member of Congress and now United States consul in Melbourne. The lecture was a very plain one, and, as may be expected, the subject was treated wholly from a Northern point of view, and the rebellion frequently stigmatised in strong terms. The pith of the General's statement was that the Constitution of the States was subservient in all national matters to the General Government, and that therefore the disaffected States had no right to rebel, but did so to maintain the dominant position in the body politic which they had held for so long, but now felt they were losing. The prospects of the loyal side were, he said, never really good till they united with their cause complete liberty to the slave; and then they went on triumphing to the end. The lecturer interspersed his remarks with a few anecdotes of the war, which, coming from one who had occasion to refer frequently to the dangerous services in which he himself had been engaged, possessed peculiar interest. There was some cheering several times during the evening, but the larger portion of the audience refrained from any expression of opinion, save to join in a hearty vote of thanks to the gentleman who had obtained their attention. Once, indeed, there was hissing and laughter when the general asserted in set terms that at the end of the war the United States navy was "competent to sink the combined navies of the world," which, coming after the recent Shoeburyness trials, was strange enough. However, it was all taken very good humouredly on both sides. The profits of the lecture were for the benefit of the Albert-street Baptist chapel.—*Argus.*

NEW ZEALAND.

Our dates from Otago are to the 21st, and from Lyttelton to the 23rd ultimo.

The *Daily Times*, of Otago, states that "A gentleman who arrived on the 20th ultimo from the Dunstan, via the West Taieri, informs us that the roads are dreadfully cut up by the late rains. The cuttings at Maungatua and Upper Taieri are impassable for vehicles, the roadway at each place being washed into channels from three feet to four feet deep. Many culverts have also been washed away; and in every instance the crossing-places are more or less damaged. Our informant says that on Sunday it rained incessantly from 3 a.m. to 5 p.m. Every creek along the road was flooded. He was obliged to swim his horse at the Lee Stream, and he was almost afloat at two or three other places. The plain, at West Taieri, was deeply covered with water for considerable areas. The crops in many instances are spoiled. Fields of potatoes have rotted in the ground; and where hay has been cut and left lying on the ground, it is now nothing better than manure."

When the Waiwakaiho block was purchased by Mr. M'Lean of old Te Puni in Wellington, in 1852, it included the whole of the land on each side of the Devon road, from Smart road to the western boundary of the Hua block. There were large blocks of the nearest bush subsequently granted to natives, but when possession was to be taken of the remainder, a son of the old Te Puni settled on the open land and refused to give it up, and it has remained in that state to the present time in consequence of the General Government declining to enforce their right to possession. During this period the possessors seem to have acquired a sort of vested right in the property, to which the Government has tacitly agreed, and we hear that an arrangement is now made by which the question is settled, and by which the natives retain the largest and most valuable portion of the disputed block, and a portion of some 240 acres is to be given to the Government of the land which it purchased in 1852, and even this concession on the part of the natives met with considerable opposition from Te Puni.—*Taranaki Herald.*

The same journal is informed that a portion of the Warea natives, consisting of about 100 men, women, and children, have intimated their intention of according to the terms offered by the General Government, and as a preliminary step their women have been sent to Komene's. There is a portion of the natives of this district who have not as yet intimated their intention of formally making peace, but the intention to do so is greatly in the ascendant amongst them, their leading men being so fully convinced that it is to their interest to come in, that we do not anticipate any great delay; but until they actually do so, it would be injudicious to commence the survey of the confiscated lands in that district, as it would probably tend to greatly delay the consummation of their peaceful intentions. The speedy settlement of this country is so very desirable, that in order to finally accomplish it, we must patiently submit to a little present delay.

On Friday evening, 17th instant, a farmer named Lainey was drowned whilst attempting to cross a portion of the Kaiapoi Island, at present inundated by the overflow of the Waimakariri. From the particulars at present to hand it appears that Lainey had been visiting the men at present employed in making the cutting across the island, and was returning home, when unfortunately attempting to take a short cut across the flooded land, he was washed off his feet and drowned. A friend named Maber was with Lainey when he started to cross the water, and cautioned him against taking that particular route. Lainey, however, would go, and succeeded in getting about half-way, when he looked back as if frightened, and was immediately carried away into deep water. Mr. Maber made every justifiable effort to save him, but without avail. Lainey at the time of the accident was up to the waist in the water.

PYRITES IN QUARTZ REEFS.

(From the Argus, February 1.)

One of the greatest problems which the quartz-miner has to deal with is, how to treat the pyrites which occur in great abundance in many of the reefs of the coony. Where the stone is a mixture of quartz and gold only, the extraction of the latter is a matter of the greatest simplicity. But when the reef is of a pyritiferous character, the wits of the miner are puzzled, and his ingenuity is exhausted in vain efforts to drive away the arsenic and sulphur. The chemist tells him by analysis that there is plenty of gold in the quartz he is raising, but he is unable to realise more than a tithe of the precious metal; and so he goes on growling and anxious, but scarcely progressive, knowing well that his blanket-tables, his revolving pans, and his amalgamating barrels are only doing him partial service, and that fully one-half of all the gold that should be his, is passing away under his very eyes into the waste of the tailings pit, rescued from the custody of Constable Quicksilver by Master Pyrites.

This tale, however, is an old one. It has been repeated over and over again in these columns, and by at least one energetic man of science—we allude to Mr. H. A. Thompson—it has been discussed before both learned bodies and meetings of plain and practical men. The best known means of dealing with the problem have been suggested; experiments have been made successfully in their presence, and yet, in all but a few solitary instances, the waste continues, and gold to the value of at least three-quarters of a million of money is annually thrown away, it is estimated, in consequence of the inability of the miners to deal practically with the question of how to separate gold from pyrites. This, perhaps, is not to be wondered at, however much it may be regretted. Few miners working their own claims would have been able to provide the apparatus necessary, if they had known what that apparatus was. Very few even of the companies formed to work quartz mines have been in a position, financially, to experiment. The condition of most of those which are known to Melbourne investors is one of chronic impecuniosity. They have not had the means to try the plans propounded for the proper treatment of pyritiferous stone. It has been poverty, less than want of will, which has hitherto retarded scientific effort in dealing with the difficulty.

At two mines the subject has been dealt with, and, we are glad to say, with so much success that the problem may now be regarded as solved. These mines are the Port Phillip Company's at Clunes, and the Good Hope Company's, at Crooked River. At Clunes, important service has been done from time to time, by the full scientific staff maintained there, and never more so than in this matter. It was first ascertained by assays and microscopical examination, that of the precious metal lost in the process of reducing the quartz, at least three-fourths consisted of gold in a very minute state of division, deposited in and enveloped by pyrites. Two main difficulties were encountered—the separation of the finely pulverised pyrites from the more coarsely crushed sand, and then the rescue of the gold from its iron prison. After years of experiment at Clunes and elsewhere, two machines have approved themselves the best for concentrating the pyrites. One is a patent circular buddle, and the other a patent modification of the percussion-table. The first is in use at Clunes, and the latter at the Good Hope mine. These machines bring together the pyrites; but as the sulphur and arsenic they contain prevent the use of mercury for the extraction of the gold, it is necessary to drive these off by roasting the pyrites in an oxydising furnace designed for the purpose, and then to regrind this roasted ore in mercury. By these means the Port Phillip Company have been able to save gold which would otherwise have been lost, to the extent of between £2000 and £3000 per annum; and, although the quantity of gold has only run from 3½ oz. to 5 oz. to the ton of pyrites—the stone obtained at Clunes being poor—the cost did not exceed £3 per ton, and the per-centage obtained was equal to £92·4 per cent., showing a loss of only 7·6 per cent in the operation. At the Good Hope mine the same process of roasting and grinding after concentration is followed; but as the quartz is considerably richer there, as much as 120 oz. of gold have been obtained from a single ton of pyrites.

These results should encourage mining capitalists and others to turn their attention energetically to this matter. We have set down the loss now going on at three-quarters of a million sterling per annum, but we know that excellent authorities set it down at a fourth more. It is proved, not by experiment in the laboratory, but by actual practice at two mines, both working profitably, that seventy-five per cent. of this loss can be prevented; that the means used are neither very costly nor very difficult to manage; and that there is no risk whatever in the employment of capital for the reduction of auriferous pyrites. This being the case, surely nothing more than publicity for the results obtained is necessary to insure the attention of the mining public to a subject of such importance to them. No mystery is made at the Port Phillip Company's works of their operations. It would not be unreasonable in such a case to ask those who are most directly interested to visit Good Hope mine, comparatively distant and inaccessible as it is; but that is not necessary, for Clunes is easily reached from all parts of the colony, and there the process of extracting the gold from its troublesome covering can be seen in all its stages. Various attempts, it is well known, have been made by private companies to do what has been accomplished at Clunes, but their failure should not deter the public from now taking up the matter heartily and hopefully. For years the most scientific of our miners have, as it were, been groping in the dark. It is only of recent date that they have really hit upon the contrivances and processes which are best adapted for the purpose in view. It is now for the public, general as well as mining, to step in and utilise the experience which has been gained.

THE NATIVE DIFFICULTY IN THE NORTH ISLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

(From the Nelson Examiner.)

It is some time now since we have said anything with regard to the great question which, for several years past, seemed to constitute New Zealand's sole claim to interest at home, and which engrossed the attention of all classes alike here. The native difficulty seems, in fact, to have vanished, or, at all events, its proportions are so much diminished, that, to those most interested—the inhabitants of the North Island—it appears insignificant and contemptible, compared with many other matters to which the public eye is now turned. The startling paragraphs and articles which we used constantly to read in the Northern journals are replaced by others less interesting, perhaps, from a sensational point of view; but to those who are anxious for the real progress of the sister island, they tell a more hopeful tale and indicate a more decided advance than all the articles of the class to which we have referred, even though they chronicled the victories of the white men over the Maori. We read then thrilling histories of battles fought, and won or lost as the case may be; of surprises and ambuscades, of murders and the hundred other incidents of warfare with a savage race. To-day the Northern Press teems with suggestions for agricultural improvements; the theme is beet-root sugar, cultivation of flax, growth of millet, co-operative dairies, or some other of the numerous industries which suggest themselves as capable of introduction to persons acquainted with the climate and the resources of the island.

Of course, when we speak thus of native matters, we are aware that there are still some parts in which it is unsafe to travel, and where (if we confine our glance to certain small districts) the aspect of affairs is almost as threatening as ever; supposing we were to look at Tauranga and Opotiki only, such might be our opinion. But taking the average state of the Northern Island, it will be found that there now exists very little, if any, fear of a future native outbreak; and that even in the districts to which we have referred as being still in a dangerous state, the few natives who hold against us are cut off from the sympathy of their fellow-countrymen, and cannot, therefore, maintain against us any prolonged warfare or impede to any appreciable extent the advance of colonisation. For it must be remembered that in the North Island the bulk of the land is still unoccupied, and that if there are a few districts to which it might possibly be unwise for settlers to bring their wives or families, for each one of these there are three or four to which they can betake themselves with perfect security, or obtain land just as cheap and valuable.

The indication upon which we mostly rely in forming our judgment as to the position of native affairs, and which seems to us to afford the surest guarantee of future peace, is the evident contempt which the settlers themselves have imbibed for the Maori. It is true enough that to despise a danger is often merely a sign of a foolhardy temperament, and the danger may be none less real or imminent on that account; but this only applies to perils which have not been experienced; a man who has once been driven over, even after, takes good care to look about him before crossing the road. If, therefore, those persons who have seen what war is, and have made trial of its ruinous effects, will boldly venture out among the natives and begin to cultivate their land untormented by any dread lest a new outbreak should deprive them of the fruits of their labour, and possibly of their lives, surely those who are merely onlookers, or whose interest in the peace of the country is one of money only, may share in the confidence. When it is seen that apart from those who go among the natives from motives of duty or from a desire of adventure, there are a number of the genuine farmer class who invest in the land not for the sake of speculation, but with the intention of cultivating it for their living, then we may feel assured that they have some good security for their belief that the war has at length terminated.

But apart from the opinions of settlers whose views are narrowed to the condition of the country in the vicinity of their homestead, it is easy to see that a native rebellion on anything like the former scale is not only improbable, but impossible. It is, indeed, highly probable that there will be disturbance, and that many very knotty questions may arise between the European and the Maori; nay, we shall not be surprised to hear occasionally of the repetition of atrocities such as the murders of Brady, or Bennett White, which occurred last year; but any wide-spread organisation against the European can never again exist. The feeling of clanship which linked together hapus and tribes, and the tie of nationality which induced tribes formerly hostile to unite their forces against the European, whom they regarded as their common foe, have lost much of their hold upon the native mind, and will gradually vanish altogether. The love of individual aggrandisement is fast supplanting those passions to which we have alluded, and no doubt in a few years the Native Lands Act will, by individualising the Maori title to their estates, have completely smothered the power which those possessions have hitherto possessed, and have substituted in their place that wakefulness to self-interest which, however great scorn it may excite in some persons, has been clearly demonstrated by our great political economists to be the most powerful instrument at present within the reach of man for converting a bad citizen into a good one.

SALMON AND TROUT OVA FOR OTAGO.

(From the Otago Daily Times, January 21.)

We published recently a letter from Mr. W. C. Young, the agent of the Provincial Government, as to arrangements he had made for shipping salmon ova to Otago. In a letter dated London, November 26th, and which has been just received, Mr. Young gives, to his Honor the Superintendent, the following additional particulars:—

Though nearly a month has elapsed, and I have been constantly directing Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Co.'s attention, both by calls and correspondence, to a promise of a ship for the ova, they were unable to get a suitable vessel for our purpose until yesterday. They say the Abyssinian expedition has made ships scarce, and hence the delay.

The Celestial Queen, A1 13 years, and only three years old, I am assured, is suitable in every way, and is an exceedingly fast clipper. As Mr. Saville accompanied us on the inspection of the England, and knows exactly what space and other requisites are necessary for the ice-house, I have no doubt his selection of the Celestial Queen is a judicious one, and will meet our approval on the visit of inspection which is to take place on Thursday next. Subject, of course, to that approval, the freight is to be 50s. per ton payable here, or payable in the colony 55s.; and the vessel is to sail on a given day, about the 5th of January. In furnishing these particulars to Mr. Auld yesterday, I told him I should also communicate them to your Honor.

Having frequently visited Mr. Frank Buckland's Museum at the Horticultural Gardens, Kensington, where he has a salmon hatching-house, and has been very successful in the number of the young salmon reared, I have seen a good deal of that gentleman, and am gratified to find that he takes a very great interest in the experiment we are about to make to Otago. In his museum there is an interesting collection of ova in different bottles, showing the various stages in the growth from the time of impregnation to full development of the fish and absorption of the umbilical bag. As he kindly offered me a series of these specimens, I gladly accepted the offer in behalf of Otago, and purpose transmitting them by next Panama steamer. Your Honor will probably find them useful, not only as illustrations in the general science of pisciculture, but also as a comparative test in the development of the ova about to be exported.

I must not omit to refer to a caution specially suggested by Mr. Buckland, in reference to the danger of eels finding access to the hatching beds. I have already dwelt on the necessity of great care being taken in this respect; but here I will use Mr. Buckland's own words:—"Put a grating over the entrance of the water from the river to the hatching-boxes, otherwise the eels will come in and destroy all the fish. The grating should be 1-8th inch mesh. The Canterbury Stour people had 19,000 young salmon killed by eels last year, because there was no grating."

Referring to your Honor's allusion to "red trout of the Rhine," in your letter to Mr. Auld of 21st June last, I, yesterday, met a gentleman who has had a great deal of experience in pisciculture in Germany, and has given me a memorandum of fish of the trout and salmon tribe in the German waters. From this memorandum I extract the following:—"In reply to your inquiry respecting the red trout of the Rhine, I beg to state that there exists in the Rhine no species of trout specially designated by that appellation. Your correspondent probably refers to the 'Danube salmon,' or salmon huche, which is called by the Germans of some parts, 'rothfisch,' which means red fish; exists exclusively in the Danube and its tributaries, and does not migrate to the sea. This is a handsome fish, and well adapted as a food fish, grows very rapidly, and thrives remarkably well in ponds, as has been proved at the German and French piscicultural establishments. In the rivers he attains to a length of five feet, and a weight of 60 lbs. to 70 lbs. The flesh is not much inferior to that of the salmon proper. Altogether, I should think this a very desirable fish for introduction into your colony, but as his spawning time is in March and April, the attempt cannot be made at present." The gentleman speaks of other fish which he thinks might be advantageously exported from Germany, and will make inquiries as to the proper time for collecting the ova, with the view of putting some in our ice-house, if feasible.

PRESERVATION OF MEAT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—In your leading article referring to the meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday afternoon, one or two statements occur which I shall feel obliged by your allowing me to correct.

First. "*It* (the meeting) *was called by Mr. Mort.*" This was not the case; the meeting was called by a number of gentlemen interested in the shipment of meat from these colonies, and I was invited to attend for the purpose of giving information on the subject, and to say in what way the colonists interested could aid in the advancement of the enterprise.

Again, it is stated that "*He* (Mr. Mort) *explained that up to the present stage the whole expenses of the initiative proceedings had fallen upon him and his coadjutor, and that so far he was content to bear them.*"

So far from saying this, I carefully abstained from making any mention of the outlay incurred, which I now beg to say was not shared by anyone.

The article then goes on to speak of the necessity for chartering a vessel and seeking assistance from those "*able and willing*" through "*subscription lists,*" &c. Although this is not directly put as emanating from me, it must, to my mind, be read by those who, a few lines before, are informed that *I* called the meeting.

Instead of this, I stated that it was not my desire to take the venture home for another twelve months, as my so doing would involve a sacrifice of my personal comfort, besides very seriously interfering with my business arrangements. Personally, therefore, I should have preferred that the co-operation so handsomely and delicately tendered had not been proposed at present; but as my fellow-colonists think that they cannot afford delay, I accede to their wish that I should push a shipment forward, accepting, with a high sense of the compliment paid me, their liberal offer to provide a cargo of meat, to be disposed of in such way as I may consider will most largely promote the interests of the colonies.

Had the vigorous speeches delivered by Mr. Hay and other gentlemen on this all-important subject been reported, I should not have troubled you with this letter.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

T. S. MORT.

Greenoakes, February 6.

DROUGHTS—IS THERE A REMEDY?

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—The universal complaint during a great part of the year in this colony is "want of rain," and the object of my present letter is to point out a plan, which appears good in theory, for the purpose of drawing down the aqueous contents of the clouds which so frequently pass over our heads in the interior of the colony, disappointing our hopes, and leaving us no better off than if there had been no clouds—and to ask some more *practical* electrician than myself to point out, if he can, any practical objection to the system I would propose, either on the score of inefficiency or otherwise.

My proposal is simply this—A large number of *well-pointed* lightning rods erected here and there on the occasional bare hills and mountains, for the purpose of silently drawing off the electricity from the clouds and thereby causing the condensation of their vapour and a fall of rain.

It may not be known to those of your readers who are unacquainted with electrical science that a single isolated (not insulated) point has an extraordinary power in drawing away silently the electricity from any excited object; or, if the point be attached to the excited object (the conductor of an electrical machine, for instance), in giving it off into the surrounding air. In the former case, if the experiment be performed in the dark, it shows as a luminous star on the point, in the latter as a brush.

The particles of all electrified bodies have a tendency to keep some distance apart; and as during evaporation considerable electrical excitement is developed, every cloud at the time of its formation is in a state of either positive or negative electricity, the particles of vapour keep aloof from one another until they are condensed either by cold or their neutralisation either by the exchange of lightning from cloud to cloud or other causes.

One case in history is singularly apropos of the present suggestion—that of the ancient Roman army marching in the north of Africa parching with thirst. At nightfall the points of their spears appeared as if tipped with flame, and the rain shortly after came down in such copious torrents that the men were able to catch enough in their helmets to quench their thirst.

There are many other matters relating to the subject to which I might allude, but they would be uninteresting to the unscientific reader; and what I have said will be sufficient, I trust, to draw forth both the attention and assistance of those more deeply versed in the science of meteorology than I can pretend to be—I only speak *theoretically*; but, having made electrical science my occasional study for over thirty years, I trust my theory may bear the test of practice.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

W. G.

Wagga Wagga, February 1.

SUNDAY DRAM DRINKING.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—A letter, under the above heading, appeared in your columns of 7th February, signed "St. Peter's," and complaining of the way in which a public-house near St. Peter's is conducted on Sundays, in allowing drinks to be supplied at all hours, and likewise directing the attention of the authorities to the matter.

Now, as there are three public-houses in the neighbourhood of St. Peter's, your correspondent's remarks implicate all, as no name is mentioned, and the blame might as well rest upon the house I am proprietor of as not.

I therefore, in common justice to myself, beg to contradict and deny that any of your correspondent's remarks can implicate the St. Peter's Hotel, which house I am endeavouring always to keep respectable.

I think, if your correspondent has any complaints to make, he ought to have given information to the police, or otherwise made public the house he complained of.

Your obedient servant,

AUGUST TRONIER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—On the 25th ultimo, my chief officer, Edward J. Dugan, was forcibly and without consular authority removed from my vessel while lying in the stream with only a few hands on board, and is now confined in Darlinghurst prison.

Frederick Meyers of my vessel, on her late voyage from the United States to this port, charged the mate with an assault on December 4. A scuffle occurred which did not last over 30 seconds, and when I ordered them to desist the mate immediately obeyed. Meyers did not, and I used considerable force to pull him away from the mate, when he did not obey my order.

I believe that the Courts of this country have no jurisdiction in a case of this kind committed upon the high seas, and more than 1000 miles from land, on board an American ship; and as I am about to proceed to sea—if compelled to leave my mate behind, in this case it will be done under solemn protest of myself as master, and also that of the United States commercial agent, he being the highest representative authority of the United States at this port.

I wish also to add that taking my mate from the vessel in my absence greatly jeopardised the interest of the owners as well as the safety of the vessel. And he cannot be taken from my vessel permanently—as must be the case if I go without him, without great detriment to the voyage. And as I know him to be guilty of no offence against this Government or any other, I especially feel the injustice and outrage to an officer of my ship.

GUSTAVUS PERCIVAL,

Master Brigantine Lubra.

[A merchant ship on the high seas is considered to be part of the territory whose national flag it carries; so is every ship-of-war. Any offence committed against such circumstances must be tried in the Courts of the country to which the vessel belongs. Where a serious offence is committed, and the party arrives at a foreign territory—supposing an extradition treaty to exist—he may be transferred, after hearing by the magistrates, to the custody of the country to which he belongs, to be dealt with according to its laws. The Foreign Seamen's Act makes foreign seamen liable to prosecution before our magistrates for desertion, for assaulting any master or other officer of the ship, for disobedience, or continued neglect of duty, or for combining to neglect duty. But then, the offence must be committed whilst the ship shall be in any port, harbour, roadstead, or river of the colony or otherwise, within the limits thereof.—Ed. *S. M. Herald.*]

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—In the report of the inquest on the body of John Scanlan, deceased, I am represented to say that I had made an analysis of the paper marked "Arsenic, Poison." This is an error. The paper so marked has not been found. I examined the contents of a paper packet—which was arsenic—but not the one spoken of in your report.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

J. NORRIE.

109, William-street, February 6.

The *Manchester Examiner* states that on Saturday, 23rd Nov., it printed 192,645 copies, which it believes to be the greatest weight of newspapers ever printed and issued in one day from any office in the world. The quantity of paper consumed was above 33,000 lbs., or fourteen and a half tons. The total number of pages printed was upwards of one million and a half. The public were supplied at the rate of 35,000 per hour, or nearly 600 per minute.

A Fact for Geologists.—In sinking a shaft at the Garden Tin Mine, in Morvah, the men have met with a perfect pillar, about eight inches in diameter, standing, so to speak, in the solid rock, and very different in its composition from the surrounding granite; and, what is stranger still, at the base of this pillar they have come upon what they say is a fly-wheel of the same material. Large pieces, both of the pillar and wheel, were exhibited to the adventurers at the account meeting, and some portions of both are still left unbroken in the rock, that the curious may see for themselves.—*Cornish Telegraph.*

John G. Cohen begs to direct attention to his sales, at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, at 11, of a first-class shipment of Tann's celebrated Reliance Bankers' and Merchants' Safes, various sizes; also 10 cases kerosene lamp chimneys, E, A., and B.'s.—Adv.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY A[RTICLE].

Thursda[y]

The amount of Customs duties rece[ived to-]day was as follows:—

Brandy	£249 11 8
Gin	35 18 6
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	2 3 9
Rum	666 0 0
Perfumed spirits	1 11 3
All other spirits	170 0 0
Wine	153 15 0
Tobacco and snuff	233 8 0
Cigars	20 19 2
Tea	22 14 9
Coffee and chicory	10 16 8
Sugar, unrefined	15 18 9
Dried fruits	27 3 2
Rice	7 3 10
Pilotage	28 8 0
Dues	9 0 0
Ad valorem	986 16 1
Total	£2641 8 8

The Parramatta and Nourmahal cleared to-day for London. There cargoes are as follows:—Parramatta: 3200 bales wool, 1000 bags copper ore, 2100 cakes copper, 302 casks tallow, 1 case drapery. Nourmahal: 2291 bales 5 pockets wool, 446 casks tallow, 6 bales skins, 1 bale cotton, 12 octaves wine, 4 cases whalebone, 1137 bags 30 casks 568 cakes copper, 33 packages sundries.

In the import markets great dulness prevails, and what inquiry exists is limited to small quantities. There is an upward movement in Adelaide breadstuffs, sales of town brands of silk-dressed flour were made to-day at £20 net, and other descriptions at from £19 upwards. Victorian made does not realise proportionate prices, best quality is obtainable at £17 10s.; inferior, at £16 10s. to £17. Old South Australian wheat sells readily at 8s. 6d.

Private telegrams from Melbourne, reporting a speculative movement in candles, led to some inquiry during the day, and several holders advanced their prices. The auction sale of the cargo of teas ex M. W. Sass, at Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's rooms, attracted a full attendance of the trade. The samples were chiefly low to good medium congous, and a fair business was done at £3 3s. to £3 12s. 6d. for half-chests, and £6 8s. 6d. to £7 10s. 6d. for chests. Orange pekoe brought from 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 4½d. per lb.

At the weekly wool sales, held this afternoon, the depression which has characterised the market for some weeks past was again perceptible; prices ruled more in favour of buyers who, even at a reduction, were indisposed to operate, and, except for a few superior parcels, the biddings were very languid. About 1450 bales were offered, and rather more than a third were quitted. Fleece brought 8d. to 17d.; scoured, 9½d. to 18½d.; greasy, 4½d. to 8d. Sheepskins ruled at about last week's rates.

Particulars of sales were as follows:—

Messrs. Gorman and Miller offered 66 bales of wool, and sold 12, the only lot of any importance, being P and J in diamond, 5 fleece at 10¾d.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench offered 178 bales wool, of which 90 bales were disposed of. The principal lots were—R over — over A, 5 greasy, at 5¾d.; JMA, 31 scoured, at 18¼d.; ditto, 6 ditto (thirds), at 13¼d.; RR, 7½ fleece, at 11d.; C in triangle, 9 fleece, at 12¼d.; F in circle, 9 fleece, at 11¾d. Sheepskins realised 4¾d. to 5d.

Messrs. Harrison and Jones catalogued 107 bales wool. Their sales were—C. A. P. P., 7 fleece at 11¼d.; WD in diamond, 18 greasy at 6½d. and 5½d. odd bales; 6 lots sheepskins brought 3d. to 4½d.

Mr. Devlin offered 120½ bales wool, but only disposed of—JVW, 19½ bales fleece at 13d.; 8 scoured at 15d.; 7 lots sheepskins at 3½d. to 5½d.; 4 lots pelts at 1d. to 2d.

Messrs. Irwin and Turner offered 348 bales, and disposed of 179. The principal lots were—MM over M, 9 fleece at 11½d.; Wirrah, 23 at 16d, 6 at 15d.; DX, 10 at 12½d.; Coomish, over SB in circle, 28 at 11½d.; IC, 21 scoured at 16½d; ISN, 26 at 16¾d. 9 lots sheepskins at 4d. to 5½d., 4 lots pelts at 1d. to 1½d.

Messrs. Mort and Co. sold:—MHJ, 74 bales fleece at 13½d., 18 greasy at 6½d.; JD, 6 fleece at 11½d.; MC, 5 at 12d; JDS, 9 at 12½d.; V, 12 greasy at 4½d.; NW, 32 fleece at 14½d.; E in diamond, 5 at 17d.; BS in square, 46 at 14d.; JJH over Longrove, 10 at 12d.; BM, 8½ at 16d.; JM over G, 15 at 13d.; BES, 5 at 5d.; K in square, 16 at 4d.; ⌒ over JO, 7½ at 6½d.; M&M, 18 at 6½d.; R in diamond, scoured, 7 at 17½d.; Saltram over R in diamond, 7 at 15¾d., and 69 bales various, in small lots. Also, 15,000 sheepskins at 4d. to 5d.

Melbourne advices are to the 3rd instant. Monday's *Argus* reports as to the markets:—

Little or nothing was done in the import markets to-day. Preparations for the mail occupied the attention of most of the merchants, and as the business hours were short, and no demand existed in the market for breadstuffs, we have no transactions of any importance to report. There is no doubt, however, that the holders of breadstuffs are firm, and the news by the Panama mail has increased their confidence. The only sales that came under our notice were of pig stout at 10s, and a line of fine medium congous in half-chests at 1s 11d. We may note that some of the finest tobaccos ever brought to this port—in twists, half-pounds, pounds, and fancy sorts—are now being landed ex Cathaya.

Our Tasmanian files are to the 31st ultimo. The *Launceston Times* of the 30th has the following market report:—

There is very little doing in business generally, and no change in prices has taken place since our last. We have, therefore, but to repeat former quotations:—Flour, £13; wheat, 5s 6d to 5s 9d; oats, 2s 9d to 3s; new potatoes, 5s to 5s 6d; hay, £2 15s to £3 for new; £3 to £3 5s for old. Tasmanian oatmeal, £25 to £28.

The *Hobart Town Mercury* of 30th ultimo reports:—

Business continues dull, with prices as follows:—Flour, £16 per ton; wheat, from 6s 6d to 6s 9d per bushel; oats, 2s 9d to 3s per bushel; hay, £3 to £3 10s per ton; peas and beans, 3s 6d per bushel; butter, 10d per lb; wool, clean, 9d to 1s per lb; greasy, 6d per lb.

The *West Coast Times* of the 27th January, has the following market report:—

There has been a very limited business done in the import market during the week, transactions being confined to immediate trade requirements. Shipments forward have been light, and value of principal staples remain without alteration. The market for breadstuffs is without animation, our last quotations having been but indifferently maintained. We quote for Hart's, Duffield's, and Butterworth's Adelaide flour respectively £22, £21, £20; Tasmanian and Canterbury, £18 and £16. The market is decidedly drooping for wines and spirits; the inquiry has been slight. Provisions maintain their late position. The dulness pervading the country trade the last few days is expected to be counterbalanced by next week's business. The amount collected at the Custom House for import duties the last six days was £1574 4s 3d.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles; at 12 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Buggies, Spring-carts, &c.

SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

MORT AND CO.—At their Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides.

IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Leather.

J. DEVLIN, Jun.—At his Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides.

W. G. HENFREY.—At Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw.

S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw.

GRISDALE AND M'DONNOUGH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Pictures, Clothing, &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, &c.

ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw; at Depot, at 11 o'clock, Calves, Pigs, Poultry; at half-past 1 o'clock, Farm and Dairy Produce; at 2 o'clock, Fruit.

N. W. RAVEN.—At his Yards, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw; at his Depot, at 11 o'clock, Pigs, Calves, Lambs, Poultry, Butter, Cheese, &c.

H. MOSES.—At Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw; at the Square and Compass Yards, at 12 o'clock, Poultry, Calves, Pigs, Cow, &c.

G. CUNNINGHAM.—At Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw; at Black Swan Inn Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock, Cows, Calves, Pigs, Poultry.

BUTLER AND HOSKINS.—At Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw; at 12 o'clock, Calves, Pigs, Poultry; at 1 o'clock, Farm and Dairy Produce.

C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fancy Goods, Perfumery.

H. VAUGHAN.—At Beattie-street, Balmain, near Warwick Castle Hotel, at 12 o'clock, Household Furniture, Books, Kitchen Utensils, &c.; at Cowper-street, Waverley, at 2 o'clock, Blacksmith's Forge and Implements, Furniture.

J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Kerosene Lamp Chimneys, Tann's Reliance Safes.

J. SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Chimney Glasses, Tray, and other Glasses.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Blankets, Needles, Clothing, Manchester Goods, Hats, &c.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Mauritius Sugars, Bottled Ale, Champagne.

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THE WALRUS.

(From the Saturday Review.)

NOTHING is more difficult than to predict with any degree of accuracy what men are likely to succeed in life. One man who has all the necessary talents fails from some defect of temper or over-sensitiveness, which only makes itself felt at the moment of trial; or a stupid man strangely succeeds in making determination and unity of purpose supply the place of ability; or some curious felicity enables another to slip exactly into the place that suits him, and to get on as much by his defects as his merits. Of all kinds of success, again, there is none which seems to depend upon more unaccountable circumstances than social success. Some men obtain popularity in whom a refined analysis fails to detect any special capacity for pleasing mankind; and others, who have every apparent power of being agreeable, contrive to make themselves universally disliked. The truth of this, as of many other propositions, may be illustrated, by any one who is not too proud to take a lesson from inferior creatures, by the inhabitants of the Zoological Gardens. If Æsop were still alive, he might pick up many excellent morals by spending a few Sunday afternoons in the Regent's Park. Some animals which have been introduced with a great flourish of trumpets, before whom all naturalists bow down, and which excite the warmest enthusiasm of Mr. Frank Buckland, fall, so to speak, quite flat upon the public. They are advertised in the *Times*; they are declared to be making their first appearance before a civilised country, and yet somehow they do not go down; they remain mere dregs in the market. In some cases they have only themselves to blame; the *apteryx* and the aye-aye, for example, choose to retire into their dens, and retain their reprehensible habits of nocturnal wandering under totally altered conditions; but other most deserving creatures, which make every effort to secure public attention, do not seem to draw. There are few animals which have a greater popular reputation than the chamois; he is supposed to possess all sorts of semi-miraculous accomplishments, and is one of the established subjects of proverbs and travellers' tales; yet the Regent's Park chamois leads a secluded existence, cheered only by an occasional notice from some passing member of the Alpine Club, and might almost as well be on the slopes of Mont Blanc as in the heart of London.

Renouncing, then, the presumptuous attempt to determine the principles upon which popular favour is distributed, we cannot predict with any confidence what may be the fate of the walrus. He has some strong points in his favour, but we must in candour admit that he will have also certain prejudices to encounter. In the first place, he scarcely comes up at present to the walrus of popular imagination. That animal, judging from the common engravings, is a beast with a face so exactly resembling the human countenance as to have given rise to the belief in mermaids. In fact, the only difference is that a certain diabolic expression is communicated to him by a pair of monstrous tusks. The present walrus has a face more like the brass lion on a knocker, and could scarcely suggest mermaids unless mermaids are supposed to wear huge moustaches, and to go about wrapped in cocoanut matting. His tusks are still as invisible as the imaginary whiskers of a schoolboy. Moreover, he comes at some disadvantage as succeeding the seabear. That interesting animal very judiciously kept a private Barnum in his service; and it was a material help to the imagination to see a genuine sailor, almost bringing with him a smell of salt water; his tarpaulin hat alone was enough to carry one mentally to Cape Horn. The poor walrus is in custody of an excellent keeper, who can make no pretence to an early intimacy with the monster. Moreover, the walrus, though we are glad to hear that he is improving in health, has still the flabby and wrinkly appearance which is excusable after a compulsory diet upon salt pork instead of mollusks, and a residence in a deal box instead of on an iceberg. As he fills out, he will probably become more attractive; his compromise between hind legs and a tail is well imagined, and produces some very quaint gestures; his chattering and grunting are decided improvements upon the taciturnity of the seal; and perhaps the happiest thought was that of adapting his moustache for the collection of his food. Gentlemen who dislike razors and are fond of soup will find a keen admiration for this faculty. Finally, his deportment is, on the whole, creditable; he takes his mussels with grace and good humour, and though he refuses the tributes of nuts and orange-peel offered by an admiring, if rather indiscreet public, it is something to look at a beast who might, if he chose, insist upon being fed exclusively upon oysters. We feel grateful for his condescension in putting up with whelks.

Whatever his success may be as a zoological star, we feel sure that the walrus will find a select circle of intelligent admirers. There is an originality about his whole design which cannot fail to be attractive. He may not be beautiful, nor even amiable, but no one can say he is commonplace. Moreover, the walrus has in a high degree one of the merits which give a special charm to the gardens. We never can look at a lion or an elephant, or any of the larger beasts, without a certain sensation of relief. Every lion necessarily implies a great tract of wild country to supply him with food. In England, where there is scarcely room for a cat to pick up a decent living except as a hanger-on of humanity, we bear about us a constant sense of oppression, as if the world were becoming too small for us; we feel like the American who did not venture to walk out in England for fear of falling over the edge; the limits of the habitable world are growing too narrow.

Walruses may, so far as we can see, go on tumbling into the Arctic Seas, or crowding each other upon icebergs, till the end of time. There is at least one inviolable preserve which can never be brought under the plough, or subjected to the Constitution of the United States. If our unlucky friend had not been deprived of the company of his species, he might be the progenitor of a long line of walruses, which might flourish their fins and clatter their teeth in defiance of the whole human race until our planet tumbles into the sun, or, after some definite lapse of ages, gets too hot for walruses and icebergs. Some day we may be hard up for lions, but with due care, we shall never run short of walruses. Meanwhile, we feel some sympathy for the unlucky representatives of their species whose presence suggests so many pleasant associations to their spectators, but who must look at the matter from a rather different point of view. They feel all the inconveniences of overcrowding to a very unpleasant degree. The walrus probably considers even now that he is treated to a rather small allowance of tub, considering the habits of his civilised country of adoption. If he gets to be a few sizes bigger—and we sincerely hope that he may live as long, and grow as large as walrus nature permits—he will feel himself unpleasantly cramped even in the largest tank in the gardens. The Zoological Society does its best under favourable circumstances, and most of the animals seem to enjoy themselves as well as can be expected. But it is obvious that a little more space would be of immense service. The monkeys have quite redeemed their character under the beneficent influences of an improved habitation. They might have suggested to Mr. Peabody the thought of improving the dwellings of the higher orders of creation. They have room for displaying their humorous vivacity, and indulging in a constant series of practical jokes which might excite the envy of undergraduates. There is a sort of never-ending town and gown row between the monkeys with long tails and the monkeys with short, which testifies to the exuberant spirits of all concerned.

COMPRESSED FORAGE.

(From the Mechanics' Magazine.)

AMONGST the numerous items constituting the stores accompanying the Abyssinian expedition, not one perhaps is of more practical importance, nor has a more direct bearing on the success of the enterprise, than the forage. The usual bulkiness of this article renders it both expensive and difficult to transport. But when compressed within a small compass, and yet ready for immediate use without any preparation, its value is very great to moving armies generally, and especially to an expedition like the present. We have just inspected the method of preparing this compressed forage, as carried on at the works of Mr. E. J. Davis, Globe Wharf, Mile-end, which process is highly interesting. At one end of an upper floor of the works are several chaff machines, worked by steam-power, and employed in preparing the chaff, which is weighed out in lots, and carried off by boys. The day's ration for a horse or mule is 11 lbs., but 12 lbs. are weighed out, 1 lb. being allowed for waste. Each lot is deposited by the boys at the mouth of a shoot leading to the presses in the floor below. At the other end of the chaff floor is a store of oats' rations of 9 lbs. each, which are weighed out and carried away by boys, who deposit it with the weighed chaff. The chaff or oats are well mixed, and, at a signal from below, are fed into the shoot. Descending to the lower floor, we find sixteen hydraulic presses which are placed under the shoots. These presses have two iron moulds measuring 4 feet in depth by 1 ft. 4 in. at the front and side respectively. These moulds are filled from the shoot, the pressure is put on, and the forage is condensed from 4 ft. to a thickness of 5 in. Whilst the contents of one mould are being compressed, the other mould is being filled, so that no delay occurs in the operation.

The compressed forage is taken from the press between two iron plates, connected by clamps which hold it in compression. The blocks, which measure 1 ft. 4 in. by 9 in. by 5 in. thick, are now loaded into a waggon, and are carried away to undergo a finishing process, particulars of the details of which Mr. Davis reserves, as therein lies the secret of the success of the whole operation. We may mention, however, that the process is both simple and natural, and in no way affects the quality or changes the character of the forage. After this finishing process, the blocks are removed to the packing-room, their plates taken off, and they are sewn up in canvas wrappers, and finally bound with hoop-iron ready for shipment. The saving in freight is very considerable, as the compressed forage occupies less than one-third of the space occupied by hay compressed by the old method. A ton of the latter occupies from 160 to 180 cubic feet, whilst the same weight of the former only occupies about 50 cubic feet. As a case in point, we may mention that the freight of the ordinary compressed hay to Alexandria is about £5 5s. per ton, whilst that of the compressed forage is only about 25s. per ton. There is, further, great facility of transport, the bales being made of small weight, so as to be carried by one man; and being square, they can be stored very closely. There appears to be no waste with the compressed forage, it does not spring when the bands are removed, but it is readily separated and restored to its original bulk by hand when required for use. It is not liable to damage either from moisture or by combustion, and does not deteriorate by being kept in store for any length of time. All these advantages are fully proved by Government certificates, for Mr. Davis's forage was used during the war in China and that in New Zealand with the most successful results. Unquestionably, this method of packing forage offers the greatest advantages for use both on board of ships carrying cattle, and abroad where forage cannot be procured.

Mr. Davis invented this process of compressing forage at the close of the Crimean war, after having observed the difficulty experienced in supplying the army with forage, and a very happy idea it has proved. The machinery employed in the manufacture, besides the chaff-cutters and hydraulic presses, consists of a 25-horse power horizontal, and a 15-horse power vertical engine. Steam is supplied to these engines, and for other purposes, at 30 lbs. pressure, from two boilers; one is a 30-horse power Cornish boiler, and the other is one of Messrs. Howard's patent tubular boilers, which has only lately been fixed. The short experience Mr. Davis has had with this boiler leads him to speak very highly of its working. It occupies but half the space of the Cornish boiler of smaller power, and, from the excellent circulation, steam is rapidly generated and well maintained. On our visit to Mr. Davis's works we found all hands busily engaged in preparing forage for the Abyssinian expedition, and we were struck with the regularity as well as the rapidity of manufacture, and the ingenuity of the process. Large quantities are sent off for shipment daily, 2000 tons having been delivered to the present time. This description of forage only requires to be known to insure its use wherever it is required for supply of cattle on a voyage, or abroad under circumstances like the present.

INGROWING TOE-NAIL.—Dr. Bailey, in the *Leavenworth Medical Journal*, suggests the following method of healing this deformity. He has found that the second toe always presses firmly against, and rather beneath the side of the great toe. It has occurred to him, therefore, that if this constant cause of trouble could be dispensed with, and, at the same time, pressure applied in such a manner as to press the flesh away from the nail, a permanent cure could be effected without the use of the knife. To accomplish this he has made a bandage by taking a strong piece of muslin, about one inch wide, and long enough to make two loops (by sewing), one large enough to slip over the great toe, and the other to slip over the third toe, and bring them close together, letting the second toe rest over or above the bandage, where it furnishes precisely the required pressure to crowd the soft parts away from the nail and at the same time remove the pressure that caused the disease. In the few cases where he has used this appliance it has been followed by complete success.

AN AMERICAN IN OXFORD.

THE correspondent in England of the *New York Times* writes to his journal as follows:—

"My route to the great Musical Festival at Birmingham has taken me into the sweet heart of England, all up the valley of the Thames, until the river which bears the proudest navies in the world becomes a brook that you can spring across. To the American, full of his Hudson, Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri, it seems an absurd little stream, as Jordan did to Naaman the Syrian. Half-way from London to Birmingham is Oxford, a place better worth seeing than Niagara; a place the best worth seeing of any in England, except, if there must be an exception, the metropolis. So I rested twenty-four hours in Oxford, a town of some 30,000 inhabitants. Most of the houses are two or three hundred years old, quaint enough, but neither pretty nor convenient, and there is a surprising lack of spacious and elegant residences. But the whole town seems but an adjunct to the University. The University covers, I believe, more than a square mile of colleges, all built nearly upon the same pattern—one, two, or three great hollow squares of massive buildings, including chapel, dining-hall, chambers, recitation halls, &c. It is a city of colleges, with stately churches, great libraries, museums—all the magnificent appendages of the grandest University in the world. There is nothing in America with which I can compare it. Were every college in the United States gathered into one group it would not be much by the side of Oxford. Oxford is very learned, but it does not know how old it is; it can't remember. It is all clear enough as far back as Alfred the Great. He lived at Oxford a student king, and some say he founded the University; others that he only restored it after the destructive incursions of the Danes. However that may be, if you care for English antiquities go to Oxford. All the old colleges were once monasteries; they grew out of the monastic system. In fact, those lazy and ignorant fellows the monks appear to have founded every famous University in Europe. . . . I went first of all to that most beautiful of all the colleges of Oxford—St. Mary Magdalen's—founded in 1456, and completed about 1500. Here is a carefully preserved monastic college in all its antique beauty, with its solemn cloisters, its spacious nicely-kept gardens, its fine old trees, and its magnificent church and tower. I do not mean to describe what no words can give any idea of—the quaint, impressive beauty of this place. The founders built into it their characters, their faith, and the whole place is full of a subtle and powerful magnetism—a pervading presence which cannot but influence every impressible person. The New College, not far from St. Mary Magdalen's, is still older. Think of a new college, which still bears that name, founded in 1386, nearly 500 years ago, more than a century before Columbus found America! Here is the work of William of Wykeham, much of it as he left it 500 years ago. And what a grand old Papist he was! Not a bit of nonsense about him, as far as appears in all these acres of ground he so nobly covered. The chapel is a beautiful specimen of fourteenth century perpendicular Gothic. Of course the iconoclasts of the Reforming, or, so far as architecture is concerned, deforming periods of English history, broke out most of the painted glass in the beautiful windows, which has been renewed from designs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, very beautiful, but a little out of place with what remains of that done five centuries ago. They also smashed the old sculptured altar-piece, and what is left stuck in the cloister wall looks as if it had felt the hammer of Thor, or some other equally energetic heathen. It has been replaced with some tame and pretty altos relievos by Westmacott. But after all the feeble modern patching, the chapel remains a glorious monument of the ages when men built in earnest, when they had great souls, and put their souls into their work. 'Bad old times' they may have been, but nobody can say these are bad old windows. There is more grandeur and beauty in one of these old colleges founded and built four or five hundred years ago than in great cities which have sprung up within the last century. Quite alone, I walked around the spacious gardens of the college. They are bounded by the ancient city wall, with its towers at convenient distances, each with its complement of recesses for sharpshooters, and narrow perpendicular slits for arrow shots. All this wall is in perfect preservation, and all around are old trees, some of the finest I have seen in England—older than the college, I judge, for the horse-chesnuts and elms must be 15 feet to 18 feet in circumference, and the church of St. Peter's, close by, was built in 1150. The walk the whole circuit of these gardens of many acres along this ancient wall and under these veritable trees is something to remember in a lifetime. It carries a man back 500 years, from which point he sees the present under a somewhat modified aspect. Progress there has been in the meantime, for from this antique solitude I can hear the roar of an express train; through the narrow embrasure I can see the wires of the electric telegraph, and an Armstrong gun would batter it all down in an hour; but I see no men in England, and I fear there are no bishops, who are five centuries in advance of William of Wykeham. The Bodleian library is one of the richest and most curious in the world—in manuscripts, books, pictures, and relics. It was partly built in 1445, partly in 1597. It has portraits by Holbein, Vandyke, and other famous artists, of many interesting historic characters. Those of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Thomas Cranmer (who was burnt at Oxford, as were Ridley and Latimer, where they are enshrined as martyrs in a handsome gothic memorial), and many more are studies for any disciple of Lavater. The gentleman who showed me through this noble collection, and gave me the most interesting explanations, politely informed me that the charge was 3d. It went against my conscience to give a gentleman of his civility and erudition the price of a pot of beer, and I added a small testimonial, for which he seemed more than sufficiently grateful. He proved to me that a relic has more popular interest than the finest work of art, by inviting me, on my entrance, to sit in a curious chair made of the ship in which Sir Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe. Then he showed me the iron chest in which the treasures of the schools were kept four centuries ago. It is a box about four feet long by about a foot and a half wide and deep, with a curious and most complicated spring-lock of the same size as the cover, with numerous bolts shutting three ways, all drawn back by one key. It is a remarkable piece of mediæval blacksmithing, which the Birmingham of to-day would be puzzled to equal; but the box itself is a disgrace to the burglary of the dark ages, and reminds me of that wonderful leather purse of Rob Roy, defended by a complex lock and a concealed pistol. It is a sheet-iron affair about as strong in proportion to its size, as a sardine box. The college plunderers in the 16th century, unable to pick the lock, turned the chest over, and nearly cut a hole in its bottom. Another interesting relic is the lanthorn of Guy Fawkes, actually the one taken on him when he was about to blow up King and Parliament. Lost in admiration, I quite forgot to ask how it came to be at Oxford; but it is hard to believe that Bodley was any relation to Barnum, or that the lanthorn would be there, were it not authentic. Christ Church owes to Cardinal Wolsey the finest dining hall in Europe. It may seem a desecration to use so magnificent a room to eat and drink in; but if people take in their political and other principles with their mother's milk, why not with their college beer? It is a glorious hall, 113 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 50 feet high. The roof is of carved oak, with elegant pendants decorated with the armorial bearings of the great Cardinal and his Royal master. One of the bay windows is ornamented with tracery indescribably beautiful; and it is probable that the Cardinal intended that the whole roof should be in the same style. This work is about 350 years old. Over the great gate of Christ Church hangs Tom of Oxford, the largest bell in England. It weighs 17,000 lbs. double the weight of the great bell of St. Paul's. But I despair of giving my readers any proper idea of Oxford. It must be seen and felt. These massive walls and towers, from five to eleven hundred years old, and not merely quaint, antique, picturesque, beautiful, rich in old sculptures, and embodying the thought and feeling of their times, but they make a strange impression. You feel the life of the cloister, the chapels and libraries take a subtle hold of you. The grotesque gothic imps seize upon you; you absorb the spirit of antiquity, and live, so to speak, in the lives or spheres of the vast multitude of holy and learned men who have instituted this religious and intellectual capital. Aside from any course of study, a residence of four or six years at Oxford, or the mere passing through the forms of university life in such a place, must have a great effect upon every young man susceptible to such influences. For my part, I have a pride of ancestry in this country, and a hearty happiness in everything I see in it that is grand and beautiful. I travel through this fertile garden-land, with its perennial verdure and abounding harvests, its trim hedges and its glorious trees, with a perpetual delight. It may be, as the *Spectator* says, the dullest, the most expensive, and the most annoying country in the world for Englishmen to travel in, with everything locked up that is worth seeing, and each part a repetition of the other; but to the American of English descent, who cares for the glories of his fatherland and the mighty race from which he has descended, England is the one country of Europe most worthy of a thoughtful examination. If I see a church or castle more than two centuries old, some ancestor of mine may have aided to build it; if an ancient tree, some hand in which my blood flowed may have planted it; and I peer among the mossy old churchyard stones to see if my name is not there chiselled."

LIFE IN THE STATES.—The Springfield *Republican* tells this story:—"There was a noteworthy, illustrative incident on a rail-car out of Springfield the other day. A big, black, but clean and well-dressed 'coloured brother' entered and sat down by one of the—at least formerly—'ruling race.' The white man looked venom at the black one, and hissing out, 'Do you suppose I am going to sit by a —— black nigger like you? Let me out!' squeezed by into the aisle, and took a vacant seat in front, by the side of a small Yale student lad from Springfield. The latter looked at the new comer, and saying, 'Do you suppose I can sit by you, sir? Let me pass out;' got up and went back to the seat just vacated near the black man. The party of the first part grew pale with added feeling, and said, 'Do you prefer to sit by a nigger?' 'I prefer to sit by a gentleman.' Do you dare say I am not a gentleman?' 'A gentleman never swears, nor insults a man because of his colour.' 'You shall be taken care of, you impudent jackanapes.' When the black brother, stalwart and suggestive, spoke in, 'I will take care of him, sir,' there ensued 'a splendid passage of silence,' and the car went on, and there was no assault and battery for the Worcester police-court."

A SUNKEN LAKE.—The *Sentinel*, published at Jacksonville, Oregon, says:—"Several of our citizens returned last week from a visit to the great sunken lake, situated in Cascade Mountains about 75 miles north-east from Jacksonville. This lake rivals the famous valley of Sinbad the sailor. It is thought to average 2000 feet down to the water all round. The walls are almost perpendicular, running down into the water, and leaving no beach. The depth of the water is unknown, and its surface is smooth and unruffled, and it lies so far below the surface of the mountains that the air currents do not affect it. Its length is estimated at twelve miles, and its breadth at ten. No living man ever has, and probably never will be able to reach the water's edge. It lies silent, still, and mysterious in the bosom of the 'everlasting hills,' like a huge well scooped out by the hands of the giant genii of the mountain in unknown ages gone by, and around it the primeval forests watch and ward are keeping. The visiting party fired a rifle several times into the water at an angle of 45 degrees, and were able to denote several seconds of time from the report of the gun until the ball struck the water. Such seems incredible, but is vouched for by some of the most trustworthy citizens. The lake is certainly a most remarkable curiosity."

FREEZING THE BRAIN.—The great discovery that the brain of a living animal could be frozen and afterwards could recover was made by Dr. James Arnott, who solidified the brain of a pigeon by exposing it to freezing mixture. Here research stopped, because with an ordinary freezing mixture it was not possible to act on individual parts of the organ; but the importance of the discovery is not the less on that account. It was a marvellous revealing. Think, says the *Popular Service Review*, what it was! Here was a living organ of mind, a centre of power, of all volition. It took in every motion of the universe to which it was exposed. It took in light and form and colour by the eye; it took in sound by the ear; sensation and substance by the touch, odour by the nostril, and taste by the mouth; it gave out, in return or response, animal motion, expression, all else that demonstrates a living animal. With it the animal was an animal; without it the animal was turned into a mere vegetable. And this organ, the very centre and soul of the organism, was, by mere physical experiment, for a time made dead—all its powers ice-bound. And this organ again set free, received its functions back again, and, as we know now by further observation, its functions unimpaired. Surely this was the discovery of a new world.

THE VIRTUES OF PENNYROYAL AS AN INSECT DESTROYER.—Much the larger number of fleas are brought into our family circles by pet dogs and cats, and the pigsty is generally filled with them at this season of the year, where numbers will hop on you when visiting for the purpose of feeding or inspection. The oil of pennyroyal will drive these insects off; but a cheaper method, where the herb flourishes, is to throw your dogs and cats into a decoction of it once a week. Mow the herb and scatter it in the beds of the pigs once a month. I have seen this done for many years in succession. Where the herb cannot be got, the oil may be procured. In this case saturate strings with it and tie them round the necks of the dogs and cats; pour a little on the back and about the ears of hogs, which you can do while they are feeding, without touching them. By repeating these applications every twelve or fifteen days the fleas will flee from your quadrupeds, to their relief and improvement, and to your relief and comfort in the house. Strings saturated with the oil of pennyroyal and tied around the neck and tail of horses will drive off lice; the strings should be saturated once a day. Mint, freshly cut, and hung round a bedstead, or on the bed furniture, will prevent annoyance from bed insects.—*Gardeners' Magazine.*

ON examination of a witness as to the locality of the stairs in a house, the counsel asked him, "Which way did the stairs run?" The witness, a noted wag, replied: "One way they ran up-stairs, but the other way they ran down stairs." The learned counsel winked his eyes, and then took a look at the ceiling.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND LINES.

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK-DAYS.

Stations.	Distance.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		am.	am.	am.	am.	noon.	pm.	pm.
Sydney	—	6.45	8.35	9. 0	10 15	12. 0	1.15	2. 0
Newtown	2	6.50	8.41	..	10.21	12. 6	1.21	2. 6
Petersham	3	6 54	8 46	..	10 24	12.10	1.25	2.10
Ashfield	5	7. 0	8 51	..	10 30	12.16	1.31	2.16
Burwood	7	7. 6	9 0	..	10.36	12 21	1.36	2.23
Homebush	8	7.10	9. 4	9.20	10.40	..	..	2 27
Haslem Creek	11	7.18	..	..	10.48	..	..	2.34
Parramatta Jun. Arrival	13	7.24	..	9 39	10 54	..	..	2.38
Ditto ....Dep	—	7.26	..	9.41	10.56	..	..	2.41
Parramatta	14	7.30	..	9.49	11. 0	..	..	2 45
Blacktown	21	7 58	..	10. 7	..	..	..	..
Rooty Hill	25	8 14	..	10.16	..	..	..	..
South Creek	29	8 30	..	10 29	..	..	..	..
Penrith	34	8.50	..	10 39	..	..	..	..
Weatherboard	61	10.45	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackheath	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacktown Dep.	21	..	..	10. 7	..	..	..	..
Riverstone	28	..	..	10 37	..	..	..	..
Mulgrave	32	..	..	10 58	..	..	..	..
Windsor	34	..	..	11. 9	..	..	..	..
Richmond	37	..	..	11.25	..	..	..	..
Fairfield	18	..	..	9.53	..	..	..	..
Liverpool	22	..	..	10 6	..	..	..	..
Campbelltown	34	..	..	10.38	..	..	..	..
Menangle	40	..	..	10 55	..	..	..	..
Picton	53	..	..	11.40	..	..	..	..
Mittagong	77	..	..	1.15	..	..	..	..
Bowral	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutton Forest	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Stations.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Saturday Train (additional).	Sunday Trains 1	Sunday Trains 2
	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	am.	pm.
Sydney	3. 0	4.30	5. 0	5 30	6.30	7. 0	10 0	11.30	1 30	9. 0	5. 0
Newtown	3. 6	4 36	..	5 36	6.36	7. 6	10. 8	11·40	..	9 5	5. 5
Petersham	3.10	4 40	..	5.40	6 40	7 10	10 13	11.45	..	9 9	5. 9
Ashfield	3 16	4.46	..	5 46	6.46	7 16	10 20	11.53	..	9.15	5.15
Burwood	3 25	4 52	..	5.52	6.52	7 23	10.27	12 0	..	9 21	5 21
Homebush	..	4 55	5.20	5.57	6 57	..	10 32	12. 5	1.46	9 25	5.25
Haslem Creek	..	..	5.30	..	7. 4	..	10 39	..	..	9.33	5.33
Parramatta Jun. Arrival	..	..	5 38	..	7.10	..	10 48	12.20	2. 0	9 39	5.39
Ditto ....Dep	..	..	5.45	..	7.11	..	10.55	12.30	2. 3	9 41	5.42
Parramatta	..	..	5 52	..	7.15	..	11. 0	12.40	2.13	9 46	5.46
Blacktown	..	..	6 10	..	..	..	..	1.11	2.38	10. 4	6. 4
Rooty Hill	..	..	6.19	..	..	..	..	1.30	2.48	10.16	6.16
South Creek	..	..	6 32	..	..	..	..	1.50	2.58	10 29	6 29
Penrith	..	..	6.47	..	..	..	..	2. 5	3. 5	10.39	6 39
Weatherboard	..	..	9. 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackheath	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacktown Dep.	..	..	6 10	..	..	..	..	..	2 38	10. 4	6. 4
Riverstone	..	..	6.42	..	..	..	..	..	3.10	10 26	6.26
Mulgrave	..	..	7. 3	..	..	..	..	..	3.25	10 39	6 39
Windsor	..	..	7.14	..	..	..	..	..	3.33	10.47	6.47
Richmond	..	..	7.30	..	..	..	..	..	3.45	11. 0	7. 0
Fairfield	..	..	6 56	..	..	..	11 17	..	2.14	9.53	5 53
Liverpool	..	..	6. 9	..	..	..	11 42	..	2.26	10. 6	6. 6
Campbelltown	..	..	6 39	..	..	..	12.15	..	2 55	10.38	6 38
Menangle	..	..	6 56	..	..	..	12 35	..	3.10	10.55	..
Picton	..	..	7 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.20	..
Mittagong	..	..	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.35	..
Bowral	..	..	9 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 45	..
Sutton Forest	..	..	9 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1. 5	..

UP TRAINS.—WEEK-DAYS.

Stations.	Distance.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		am.	am.	am.	am.	am	am.	pm.
Sutton Forest	—	..	3.45	..	..	..	..	..
Bowral	6	..	4. 0	..	..	..	..	..
Mittagong	9	..	4 15	..	..	..	..	..
Picton	33	..	5.15	..	..	..	..	..
Menangle	46	..	5.54	..	7 37	..	..	..
Campbelltown	52	..	..	..	7.54	..	..	..
Liverpool	64	..	..	..	8.22	..	..	..
Fairfield	68	..	..	..	8.31	..	..	..
Richmond	—	..	..	..	7.10	..	..	..
Windsor	3	..	..	..	7 25	..	..	..
Mulgrave	5	..	..	..	7 35	..	..	..
Riverstone	9	..	..	..	7.56	..	..	..
Blacktown	16	..	..	..	8.20	..	..	..
Blackheath	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weatherboard	11	..	4 0	..	..	..	..	..
Penrith	38	3 0	5 45	..	7.45	..	..	..
South Creek	43	3 25	..	..	7.56	..	..	..
Rooty Hill	47	3 42	..	..	8 7	..	..	..
Blacktown	51	4. 0	..	..	8.20	..	..	..
Parramatta	56	4 25	6.50	7 50	8.38	..	11.15	..
Parramatta Jun. Arrival	73	4.35	..	7.54	8 43	..	11·19	..
Ditto ....Dep.		4.50	6.55	7.55	8.48	..	11.21	..
Haslem Creek	75	..	..	8. 3	..	..	11 27	..
Homebush	78	..	..	8.10	9. 3	9. 7	11.35	..
Burwood	79	5.19	..	8.14	..	9.11	11 39	12 30
Ashfield	81	5 25	..	8.20	..	9 16	11.45	12 35
Petersham	83	..	..	8 26	..	9 21	11 51	12 40
Newtown	84	5 36	..	8.33	..	9 26	11 55	12.45
Sydney	86	5 45	7.20	8 40	9.23	9.34	12. 5	12.55

Stations.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Saturday	Sunday 1	Sunday 2
	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	am.	pm.
Sutton Forest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 30
Bowral	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.40
Mittagong	..	..	..	..	3. 0	..	..	..	..	..	3. 0
Picton	..	..	..	..	4. 0	..	..	..	..	..	4. 0
Menangle	..	..	..	..	4.28	..	..	..	6.15	..	4.28
Campbelltown	..	..	..	..	4 45	..	..	..	7. 0	8 45	4.45
Liverpool	..	..	..	..	5 13	..	..	..	7.29	9.14	5.14
Fairfield	..	..	..	..	5.22	..	..	..	7.38	9.23	5.23
Richmond	..	..	..	..	3.44	..	..	..	6.10	7.45	3 45
Windsor	..	..	..	..	4. 0	..	..	..	6.25	8. 0	4. 0
Mulgrave	..	..	..	..	4.10	..	..	..	6.35	8.10	4.10
Riverstone	..	..	..	..	4 31	..	..	..	6.56	8.31	4 31
Blacktown	..	..	..	..	5. 3	..	..	..	7.25	9. 0	5. 0
Blackheath	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weatherboard	..	..	..	..	2.45	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penrith	..	..	..	..	4 35	..	..	..	6.50	8.35	4.35
South Creek	..	..	..	..	4.48	..	..	..	7. 3	8.48	4.48
Rooty Hill	..	..	..	..	4 57	..	..	..	7.12	8 57	4 57
Blacktown	..	..	..	..	5 10	..	..	..	7.25	9. 6	5. 6
Parramatta	..	3. 0	..	..	5.28	..	..	8.30	7.40	9.27	5.27
Parramatta Jun. Arrival	..	3. 4	..	..	5.32	..	..	8.32	..	9.32	5.32
Ditto ....Dep.	..	3. 5	..	..	5 36	..	..	8.34	..	9.37	5.37
Haslem Creek	..	3.13	..	..	..	..	..	8.43	..	9.46	5.46
Homebush	..	3.22	..	4 57	5.56	6. 0	..	8 50	..	9.54	5.54
Burwood	2. 0	3.26	4. 0	5. 0	..	6. 4	7.27	8 54	..	9 59	5.59
Ashfield	2. 5	3 32	4. 5	5. 5	..	6. 9	7.32	8.58	..	10 5	6. 5
Petersham	2.10	3.36	4.10	5 10	..	6.14	7.37	9. 3	..	10 11	6.11
Newtown	2.15	3 41	4 15	5 15	..	6.19	7.42	9. 7	..	10.15	6.15
Sydney	2.25	3 47	4 25	5.25	6.20	6.29	7.52	9.15	8.15	10 23	6 23

SUBURBAN LINES.

SYDNEY TO HOMEBUSH AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

Stations.	Distance miles.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Sunday 1	Sunday 2
		am.	am.	am.	noon	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	am.	pm.
Sydney	—	6.45	8 35	10 15	12. 0	1.15	2. 0	3. 0	4 30	5 30	6 30	7. 0	10. 0	11.30	9. 0	5. 0
Newtown	2	6.50	8.41	10.21	12. 6	1.21	2. 6	3. 6	4.36	5.36	6 36	7. 6	10. 8	11 40	9. 5	5. 5
Petersham	3	6.54	8 45	10 24	12 10	1.25	2.10	3.10	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.10	10.13	11.45	9. 9	5. 9
Ashfield	5	7. 0	8.51	10 30	12 16	1.31	2 16	3 16	4 46	5.46	6.46	7.16	10.20	11.53	9.15	5.15
Burwood	7	7. 6	9 0	10 36	12.21	1.36	2.23	3.23	4 52	5 53	6 52	7.23	10.27	12. 0	9.21	5.21
Homebush	8	7.10	9. 4	10.40	..	..	2.27	..	4.55	5 57	6.57	..	10.32	12 5	9.25	5.25

HOMEBUSH TO SYDNEY AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

Stations.	Distance miles.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Sunday 1	Sunday 2
		am.	am.	am.	am.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm	am.	pm.
Homebush	—	..	8.10	9 7	11.35	..	..	3.22	..	4.57	6 0	..	8.50	9.54	5.54
Burwood	1	5.18	8.14	9.11	11.39	12 30	2. 0	3.26	4. 0	5. 0	6. 4	7.27	8.54	9.59	5.59
Ashfield	3	5.25	8 20	9.16	11.45	12.35	2. 5	3 32	4. 5	5 5	6. 9	7.32	8.58	10. 5	6. 5
Petersham	5	..	8 26	9.21	11.51	12 40	2 10	3.36	4.10	5 10	6.14	7 37	9. 3	10.11	6.11
Newtown	6	5.36	8.33	9 26	11.55	12.45	2.15	3 41	4.15	5.15	6.19	7.42	9. 7	10.15	6.15
Sydney	8	5.45	8 40	9.34	12. 5	12 55	2.25	3 47	4.25	5.25	6 20	7 52	9.15	10.23	6.23

N.B.—On Saturdays cheap Fares at one penny per mile will be issued from Sydney to all stations, minimum rate 1s., by the Down train leaving Sydney at 1.30 p.m., available for return by the train arriving in Sydney at 8.15 p.m.

* No. 6 Down train will proceed to Homebush on Saturdays.

Trains will stop at Douglas Park, if required, ten minutes after leaving Menangle, and twenty minutes after leaving Picton.

Trains passing Haslem Creek will stop by signal only.

Trains to and from Sutton Forest will stop at Ru [illegible] Platform, Nattai, to set down and pick up passengers, if required.

Trains to and from Weatherboard will stop to set down and pick up passengers, if required, at platforms to be erected at Emu Plains, Wascoe's, Springwood, Buss's, Blue Mountain.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS.—NEWCASTLE STATION.

Stations. Trains leave—	Passengers. am.	am	pm.	Goods. am.	Sunday Passengers. am.	pm.
Newcastle	7 15	11 35	3 20	10 0	7 15	3 20
Honeysuckle Point	7 20	11 40	3 25	10 7	7 20	3 25
Waratah	7 30	11 50	3 35	10 25	7 30	3 35
Hexham	7 47	12 8	3 52	10 52	7 47	3 52
East Maitland ....Arr	8 10	12 31	4 15	11 22	8 10	4 15
East Maitland ....Dep	8 15	12 36	4 20	11 32	8 15	4 20
West Maitland ....Arr	8 25	12 47	4 30	11 42	8 25	4 30
West Maitland....Dep	8 30	12 52	4 35	11 57	8 30	4 35
* Wollombi Road	8 35	12 58	4 40	12 5	8 35	4 40
Lochinvar	8 47	1 12	4 52	12 27	8 47	4 52
Branxton	9 11	1 36	5 16	1 5	9 11	5 16
Singleton	9 45	2 15	5 50	1 50	9 45	5 50

UP TRAINS.—SINGLETON STATION.

Stations. Trains leave—	Passengers. am.	am	pm.	Goods. pm.	Sunday Passengers. am.	pm.
Singleton	7 15	11 30	3 10	2 50	7 15	3 20
Branxton	7 50	12 5	3 43	3 48	7 50	3 55
Lochinvar	8 12	12 27	4 7	4 20	8 12	4 17
* Wollombi Road	8 25	12 37	4 20	4 40	8 25	4 30
West Maitland ....Arr	8 30	12 42	4 25	4 46	8 30	4 35
West Maitland ....Dep	8 35	12 47	4 30	5 5	8 35	4 40
East Maitland ....Arr	8 43	12 57	4 40	5 15	8 45	4 50
East Maitland ....Dep	8 50	1 2	4 45	5 25	8 50	4 55
Hexham	9 13	1 25	5 8	5 55	9 13	5 18
Waratah	9 30	1 43	5 25	6 25	9 30	5 35
Honeysuckle Point	9 43	1 56	5 38	6 45	9 43	5 48
Newcastle	9 48	2 0	5 43	6 50	9 48	5 5

MORPETH BRANCH.

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Trains leave—	am.	am.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.
Morpeth	8 0	8 35	12 20	12 56	2 10	4 5	4 30
East Maitland	8 16	8 45	12 30	1 0	2 20	4 15	4 40
West Maitland..Arr.	8 25	..	12 47	..	2 33	4 30	..
West Maitland	..	8 35	..	12 47	2 40	..	4 30
East Maitland	8 15	8 50	12 35	1 5	2 50	4 18	4 45
Morpeth....Arr.	8 25	9 0	12 45	1 15	3 0	4 25	4 55

GOODS AND SUNDAY TRAINS.

Trains leave—	Goods. am.	pm.	Sunday Trains. am.	am.	pm	pm.
Morpeth	11 10	5 5	8 0	8 35	4 5	4 40
East Maitland	11 25	5 15	8 10	8 45	4 15	4 50
West Maitland ....Arr.	11 42	..	8 25	..	4 30	..
West Maitland	..	5 5	..	8 35	..	4 40
East Maitland	11 30	5 20	8 15	8 50	4 20	4 55
Morpeth ....Arr	11 40	5 30	8 25	9 0	4 30	5 5

☞ Platforms at which passengers will be taken up and set down if required:—Falkner's, Belford, Allandale, Woodford, and Hexham. * Trains will stop at Wollombi Road by signal only.

AUTUMN SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

THE STUD-MASTERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

We beg to draw your attention to our annual sales of blood stock; the first this year (the autumn one), will be held at the latter end of April next.

The increasing demand for fashionably-bred stock, suited for racing purposes, combined with the high reputation which horses bred in New South Wales have gained in the international contests, is likely to advance most considerably the prices hitherto obtained by breeders; and we desire that our annual sales should comprise selections from all the known studs, with the object of ensuring a large attendance of buyers, additional competition, and affording at the same time an opportunity of comparing the different strains of blood, and obtaining the valuable opinion of the first judges, who are at that time generally assembled in Sydney.

Should you be desirous of forwarding any stock for the autumn sale, we shall be glad to receive particulars at your early convenience, as we wish to issue catalogues not later than 5th April. At the same time we would advise the sale of yearlings at the autumn meeting, as they are then in their best form, and it allows the purchaser sufficient time to nominate for the large two and three year old events.

Horses entered for the autumn sale will require to be at our stables a few days previous. Every facility for inspection will be afforded, and the premises kept entirely clear of other stock for a week.

Yours truly,
S. C. BURT and CO.

Sydney, January 28, 1868.

FOR POSITIVE SALE by Private Contract, the BUNGABAN STATIONS, in the Leichhardt District, Queensland, comprising SEVEN BLOCKS of first-class SHEEP COUNTRY, adjoining ROACHDALE and TAROOM, on the DAWSON RIVER, and 220 miles from Maryborough, Wide Bay.

With Bungaban will be sold 22,000 SHEEP, more or less,

Full particulars can be obtained on application at the rooms.

BREWSTER and TREBECK, Squatters' Exchange, George-street.

STORE CATTLE, superior lots on the Clarence, M'Intyre, Burnett, &c. Bullocks, and equal sexes. Apply to

HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

STATIONS FOR SALE.

The undersigned have for SALE by private contract several SPLENDID PASTORAL PROPERTIES of well-known capabilities for SHEEP and CATTLE, being some of the finest Runs in NEW SOUTH WALES and QUEENSLAND, possessing every advantage of extensive area—lightly stocked, well watered and grassed. Purchasers desirous of obtaining really first-class remunerative investments may obtain all particulars upon application to IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

STORE STOCK.—For SALE by private contract—

SHEEP.
New South Wales.
30,000 mixed sexes, Liverpool Plains
17,000 maiden ewes, Gwydir
10,000 wethers, ditto
27,000 mixed sexes, Deniliquin
13,000 wethers, ditto.
Queensland.
17,000 wethers, near Gayndah
20,000 maiden ewes, Dawson district
30,000 mixed sexes, Maranoa.
28,000 ditto, near Rockhampton.
CATTLE.
New South Wales.
4000 bullocks, 1 to 6 years, Warrego district
2500 mixed sexes and ages, Gwydir district
1500 bullocks, 1 to 6 years, Wellington
2000 mixed sexes and ages, Macintyre.
Queensland.
10,000 mixed herd, Burnett River
2300 ditto ditto, Dawson River
3000 bullocks, 2 to 5 years, near Gladstone
2000 mixed, 1 to 7, ditto.

IRWIN and TURNER, Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

SPLENDID PASTORAL INVESTMENT in the Province of Marlborough, consisting of four RUNS, known as the Ottley Fells, Avondale, Richmond Dale, and Pass Runs—all in the possession of one firm. This really first-class Station Property, together with 20,000 or more first-class Sheep, of mixed ages and sexes, for SALE by private contract. These Runs comprise upwards of 130,000 acres of magnificently-grassed country, capable of carrying 70,000 sheep, are well watered, and easily worked with but few hands.

The Freehold portion consists of about 23,000 acres, which land has been selected for purchase in such a manner that the remainder is practically of no value to any but the freeholder.

The remainder of the country is held under lease from Government.

The Improvements are substantial, and include a first-rate dwelling-house, wool-shed, paddock, and stockyards, shepherds' houses, dipping apparatus, and all requisites for working such a flock of sheep as these runs will carry.

In connection with the above property is also offered for SALE a valuable FARM, about 3½ miles from the City of Nelson, containing 1038 acres of good land, and which is admirably situated and adapted for carrying a stock of wethers for the Nelson and West Coast markets. The undersigned have much pleasure in calling the attention of capitalists to the above magnificent properties, as from the extensive area of well-known fattening country which they include they are certain to prove a most profitable investment.

The Runs are supposed to contain the only country in the Province of Marlborough which is insufficiently stocked, so that for years to come it will be unnecessary for purchasers to sell off their surplus sheep.

For terms and further particulars apply to Messrs. N. EDWARDS and CO.

Nelson, New Zealand, 13th November, 1867.

NOW LANDING, Patna Rice, Clothes Pins, whittle-head and springs; 1 lb. salmon; dried apples, in half and quarter barrels; Collins and Co.'s axes, sarsaparilla, sausage skins, Chinese oil, vermillion, cassia, horsehair.
A. TANGE and CO., 19, Jamison-street.

COUNTER and Shop Twine, White Herrings, Sperms, Liquorice, Canary and Hemp Seed. J. J. Stutchbury, Clarence-street.

POISONED WHEAT can always be depended upon, even when other poisons fail. Randerson, Market-st.

PATENT WATERCLOSETS for SALE. J. A. BROWN, 254, Pitt-street.

WATER TANKS, from 50 to 2000 gallons. J. A. BROWN, 254, Pitt-street.

TANKS.—New Iron Tanks, 400 gallons, on SALE. JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

LIVERPOOL Coarse SALT, in 3-bushel sacks, to land ex Landsborough. HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

GAS PIPING and FITTINGS. BERENS, LEVI, and SELIGMANN, 95, York-street.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and others.—Wire nails, galvanized corrugated iron, 26 gauge
Carpenters' edge and bench tools, wrought iron pulley blocks
Tower bolts, joiners' and flooring cramps, glass paper
T. hinges, cast butt hinges, hooks and hinges, glue
Carpenter's and Chubb's patent rim and mortice locks
Drawback locks, mortice sash latches, china lock furniture
Planes of all descriptions, hand, cross-cut, and pit saws
Cast iron water gratings, stench traps, sash weights
Hand and bench screws, wood screws, wrought nails
Cut floor brads, finishing nails, cut tacks.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

30 TONS SHEET IRON, assorted 6 to 16 gauge. JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

TO IRONMONGERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
VICKERY and HALL
are now SELLING OFF their large and assorted Stock of IRONMONGERY at such a material reduction in price as to ensure an immediate clearance. An inspection solicited at 399, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

DYKES'S FIRE PROOF CHAMPION SAFES.—The undersigned being the makers and patentees for New South Wales of these now celebrated safes, beg to inform intending purchasers that they shall have samples ready for inspection in the course of a few days.
FLETCHER, BROTHERS, 32, Park-street.

SEEDS FOR PRESENT SOWING.
Sugar beet, for autumn sowing
Swede turnip, sorts
Garden ditto, ditto
Tares, oats, barley, &c., &c.
LAW, SOMNER, and CO., Seedsmen, 258 and 260, Pitt-street.

SORGHUM.—Sorghum, in large or small quantities. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-street.

SELLING OFF.—To Builders, Ironmongers, Marble Masons, and others.
The undersigned, now retiring from business, begs to inform the public that he is clearing out his stock, at reduced prices, for cash only before delivery, as follows:—
Large stock marble mantelpieces
Register and half-register grates
Bangor slates, 20 x 10 and 24 x 12
Portland cement and plaster paris
Plain and corrugated galvanized iron
Sheet zinc, sheet lead, and lead pipe
Warner's patent closets, valves, and handles
Guttering, drainpipes, oven tiles, &c.
N.B.—Tenders will be taken from the trade for any of the lines in a lot.
R. WYNNE, 23, New Pitt-street.

NOW LANDING ex John Duthie.—Best English Plaster of Paris, Robins and Co.'s Portland and Keene's Patent Cements; also, on SALE, super American Plaster of Paris. W. PATTEN, 342, Pitt-street.

IRON ROOFING, cheap; Tinware, &c. 30, York-street, near the Willow Tree.

ALBION WHARF TIMBER YARD.—All sorts of Hardwood, Cedar, Pine, Sashes, &c., at reduced rates.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, 5 feet 10s., 6 feet 13s., Ironbark PALINGS. T. S. HARWOOD, Ultimo.

POSTS and RAILS for SALE, in any quantity, at £2 15s per 100. Inquire at the Cottage of Content, Cook's River Dam.

TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian Super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

TO GROCERS.—A ready-money BUSINESS to be disposed of in George-st. Address A. B., Post Office.

FOR SALE, Richmond and Chapman's CHAFF-CUTTING Machine, nearly new. ALDERSON and SONS, 221, Elizabeth-street.

LONDON Swinging BOAT for SALE, working in Haymarket. No reasonable offer refused.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE by private contract a CORDIAL, SODA-WATER, and GINGER-BEER MANUFACTORY, situated in a central part of the flourishing town of Armidale, and stands on an area of two roods, a purchase from the Crown, and consists of a neat brick Cottage, with stone foundation; engine house, with an excellent engine thereon, bottle house, a good well of water, a nice plot for garden, all paled in. Also, a horse, spring-cart, and harness.
To a small capitalist wishing to embark in the above business, this is a first-rate opportunity. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, Mr. R. S. JENKINS, Armidale, or the undersigned.
L. BRADSHAW, Commission Agent, &c.

ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT.
To be disposed of by private contract, a WELL-ESTABLISHED BOOK and STATIONERY BUSINESS, together with a complete and well-selected stock-in-trade, comprising a variety of the most useful and serviceable articles most generally in demand, and a new, handsome, and comfortable House and Shop, situated in George-street, the best business stand in Singleton, with the complete furniture thereof. Net cost, £1400.
A cash purchaser will be liberally dealt with.
The purchaser will obtain possession of a servants' registry office, together with several valuable agencies, which, together with the business, have been established for six years.
This establishment would offer an excellent opening for a branch of a Sydney house in the same business.
The only motive for bringing this business into the market is the recent death of the wife of the proprietor, whose other avocations prevent his devoting to it the necessary attention.
Applications to be addressed to J. HILL, Bookseller, George-street, Singleton.

40-ACRE ORCHARD.—For Private SALE, a great bargain, on the Lane Cove Road, opposite Wilson's and Archibald's orangeries, 5 miles from the North Shore ferry: about 400 to 500 choice fruit trees, and an eight-room weatherboard cottage.
RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, in one lot, on cheap and easy terms, 50 ACRES, Middle Harbour, near Mr. Ellery's; land excellent. Apply W. REDMAN, Solicitor, 196, York-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, KINGSLAND'S FAMILY and COMMERCIAL HOTEL, situated at RED-BANK, Araluen, in the heart of the diggings, and in the vicinity of the banks, Post Office, &c., now doing a splendid trade.
The spacious buildings (in thorough order) containing magnificent ball and concert room; billiard-room, fitted with Hopkins and Stevens's tables; the comfortable dining and numerous bedrooms; its splendid bar, added to its first class position, has given this popular hotel a name far and wide, has rendered it the resort of all classes, and now enables the proprietor to retire with a competency. A detached kitchen, with every convenience; 1 eight-stall stable, sheds, &c.
Sale and stockyards, piggery, &c.
The furniture, as is usually found in first-class country hotels.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. MOSS and ALLT, Pitt-street; or to Messrs. POILL and MUNRO, Auctioneers, Araluen.

RYAN and HAMMOND have received instructions from Messrs. Graham, Brothers, and Co., as agents for Dr. Fletcher, to OFFER for PRIVATE SALE,
All his magnificent Stations on the Darling River and Ana Branch, containing upwards of 1000 square miles of splendid grazing country, with a large water frontage.
The stations will be sold with
65,000 first-class sheep, which have been bred for many years with the greatest care, and 500 head of cattle, and will be delivered in January.
There is a large working plant upon the stations (which will be given in to the purchaser), and all improvements necessary for carrying on a very extensive sheep establishment; and from the fact of the runs being so much under-stocked, and that the wool can be sent to market by water from Wentworth (which is on the station) in any season, these runs offer an inducement to intending purchasers which seldom occurs.
For terms, which are very liberal, and other particulars apply to Messrs. GRAHAM, BROTHERS, and CO., 91, Collins-street East; or to RYAN and HAMMOND, Bourke-street West, Melbourne.

BUGGIES.—A good assortment of single and double Buggies, top and no top; Waggonettes, station waggons, Parnell carts; several good second-hand buggy horses. T. MOORE, South Head Road, op. Court-house.

FOR SALE, a second-hand BUGGY. W. T. ANGUS, 195, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

HORSE, Harness, and Sociable, £12, a gift. Next MELLY'S Bay-street, Glebe.

FOR SALE, 5 of the best Buggy and Saddle HORSES in Sydney. W. ARCHER, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, a pair of handsome bay Buggy PONIES and harness. ARCHER, Stables, Elizabeth-street.

A FIRST-CLASS HORSE, 16 hands, suitable for a phaeton, price £18. ARCHER, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, a new SPRING-CART. Apply 325, Elizabeth-street South.

FOR SALE, a very nice PONY (bay), in good condition and very quiet, £4. 16, William-street.

AMERICAN BUGGIES, every description, cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S Pitt-street, op. School of Arts.

HORSES, Vehicles, and Harness for SALE or HIRE. GIBSON'S, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

HANDSOME Pair Chesnut Carriage HORSES, subject to any trial, £35. GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-st.

SUPERIOR Second-hand BUGGY for SALE, cheap. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-street.

HANDSOME Pony PHAETON, carries four persons; price, 20 guineas. GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-st.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Horses
Vehicles
Sheep and Lambs.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, vehicles, &c.
At 12 o'clock,
400 prime sheep (Mr. R. G. Yeomans's), direct from the well-known Timkey station.
Also,
100 sheep (Mr. Loseby's).

To Butchers.

Fat Sheep.

FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. R. G. Yeomans to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
400 prime fat sheep (fourth lot), per steamer from Morpeth, direct from the well-known Trinkey Station.

To Coach Builders and others.

Three Roman Chariots, Flag Poles, Planks, &c.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by the Great World Circus Company to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock,
3 Roman chariots, lately used in connection with the Hippodrome on the Albert Cricket Ground.
A quantity of flag poles, planks, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Club, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
Horse, spring-cart, and harness, complete
20 horses, just arrived from the country
Buggies, spring-carts, drays, old carts, &c.

Penrith.

Sale by Auction at Mr. P. Lysaught's, Star Inn, High-street, Penrith, on SATURDAY, 18th February, at 11 o'clock.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by auction, at Mr. P. Lysaught's, Star Inn, High-street, Penrith, on SATURDAY, 8th February, at 11 o'clock,
The license and goodwill of the Star Inn, Penrith. Also, for absolute and unreserved sale, furniture, and other effects, consisting of bar fittings and fixtures, chairs, tables, bedsteads and bedding, and oil paintings, &c., horses, dray, and water cart, and sundry other lots too numerous to mention.

1500 Prime Fat Wedders.

At Ellis and Co.'s Yards.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Mr. Thomas Argent to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, 7th instant, at 11 o'clock,
500 very superior fat sheep, in lots, represented 65 lbs. each.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. A. H. Adams to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, the 10th February, at 11 o'clock,
120 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from J. and K. West, Esqs., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots to suit purchasers.

Fat Cattle. Fat Sheep.

HARRISON and JONES have been instructed by E. Flood, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Victoria Yards, Petersham, on MONDAY, 10th February, at half-past 2 o'clock,
170 head prime fat cattle, in lots
600 prime fat sheep, in lots—the remainder of flock.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Yards, at 11 o'clock,
25 prime fat lambs from the Hunter.
Terms, cash.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
At his Depot, George-street South (Old Dog and Duck), at 11 o'clock, pigs, calves, lambs, suckers, and poultry of every description; butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, &c.

Hay and Straw, &c.

HENRY MOSES will sell at the Railway Station, THIS MORNING, (Friday), at 10 o'clock; also, at the Square and Compass Yards, at 12 o'clock,
Prime fat geese, ducks, fowls, eggs, calves, pigs, and 1 good milking cow, &c.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Oaten hay, lucerne, and straw, by the truck.

At Depot, at 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, pigs, lambs, suckers, poultry, all kinds.

At half-past 1 o'clock,
Keg and roll butter, several brands first-class cheese
Eggs, bacon, millet brooms, &c.

At 2 o'clock,
Cases grapes, &c.

BUTLER and HUSKINS (late William Inglis) will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Railway,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
At 12 o'clock,
Fat calves, fat and store pigs (corn-fed)
Suckers, and poultry of all kinds.
At 1 o'clock,
Butter (roll and keg), eggs; cheese, No. 6, and other first-class brands, from Picton, Oaks, &c.; corn-fed bacon, and all kinds of farm and dairy produce.
Terms, cash.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock THIS DAY, Hay, straw, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sales.

Tallow, Hides, &c.

JAMES DEVLIN, Jun., will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 7th February, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 7th February, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 7th February, at a quarter-past 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides
Bones, horns
Kip leather.
Terms, cash.

FOR SALE, AT NEWCASTLE,
By Order of the Mortgagee.
The Fine Fast-sailing Schooner VIBILIA, 107 tons Register, 200 tons Burthen, with everything ready for an ocean voyage.

MR. J. C. BONARIUS has received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, on the Steamers' Wharf, at noon, on the 12th instant,
The above schooner, as she now lies.
For further particulars apply to J. C. BONARIUS; or the Captain, on board.

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
At the Black Swan Inn Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Cows, calves, pigs, poultry, &c.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY next, February 8th, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, 151, Crown-street, near Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

J. MEADOWCROFT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Stroud to sell by public auction, on the premises, as above,
A quantity of household furniture, &c., consisting of Loo, dining, and other tables, couches, hair chairs, carpets and hearth rugs, fenders, iron bedsteads, palliasses, mattresses, blankets, counterpanes and sheets, feather pillows and bolsters, washstands and toilet sets complete, toilet glasses, stretcher and bedding, crockery, china, and glassware, kitchen utensils, a quantity of peacocks' feathers, and sundries too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

Under Distraint for Rent.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 7th instant, at 2 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. Pearsall, Cowper-street, Waverley,
Blacksmith's forge and implements, household furniture, and effects.

To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 7th instant, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, Beattie-street, Balmain, near Warwick Castle Hotel.
Superior and useful household furniture, iron bedsteads, large quantity of bedding, kitchen utensils, and quantity of books and sundry effects.
Positive Sale, without reserve.

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY, at the Labour Bazaar.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
New and second-hand clothing
Watches, jewellery, fancy goods, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

GRISDALE and M'DONNOUGH will sell by auction, at Rooms, 242, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Furniture, pictures, guns, clothing, jewellery, &c.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.

GRISDALE and M'DONNOUGH have received instructions from Mr. William Harmer to sell by auction, on Circular Quay, near the Arch, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
T. and G. flooring boards, hardwood and pine scantling, flag poles, &c.
No reserve.

On SATURDAY, 8th February, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

☞ Unreserved Sale of Furniture and Effects, the property of a gentleman leaving the colony.

To Parties Furnishing and others.

Handsome Blue and Gold Drawing-room Suite, consisting of 6 chairs, 1 easy chair, 1 victoria chair, 1 lounge in solid walnut
Octagonal-shaped Walnut Table to match
Papier-maché Fire Screens
Handsome Sideboard, with cellaret
Telescope Dining-table and Stand
China Breakfast Service
Ironstone China Dinner Service
Handsome Chandelier, for 12 lights
Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard
Brussels Carpet and Rug
Chests Drawers
Marble Washstand and Toilet Table
Iron and Brass Bedsteads
Hair-seated Chairs and Couches
Valuable Books. Also,
A handsome Hooded Phaeton, silver-mounted Harness, and first-class Bay Horse
Substantial Dogcart and Harness
Fancy Poultry, Pigeons, and Sundries.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, 8th February, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, February 8th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Dealers and others.

For Unreserved Sale.
3 Hogsheads Confectioners' Show Glasses.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, February 8th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, February 13, at 11 o'clock.

At the Residence of T. J. Dean, Esq., Randwick.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by auction of Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects.
Silver Plate
China, Glass
Brussels Carpets
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte
Handsome Sideboard, with plate-glass back
Massive Dining Room Suite, Spanish mahogany, covered in real morocco, consisting of
6 Chairs
1 Easy Chair
1 Lounge
Telescope Dining Table
Carved Gilt Pier Glass
Massive Wardrobe, with plate-glass door
Handsome Washstand and Dressing Table
Sewing Machine, by Wheeler and Wilson
Dinner and Dessert Services
Electro-plate Tableware
State Bedstead and Bedding
Chests Drawers
Churn, Milk Dishes, Dairy Utensils
Milch Cows, Poultry, and Sundries, &c., &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from T. J. Dean, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Randwick, on THURSDAY, February 13th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects, prior to his departure for Europe.
Terms, cash.

Postponed to MONDAY, the 10th instant.

BOOTS AND SHOES. BOOTS AND SHOES.
To close Shipments.
Leathers, Calfskins, Elastics.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, the Trade, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY has been favoured with instructions to sell, in his Rooms, at the Australian Mart, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt, to close accounts,
Men's, women's, and children's boots and shoes, about 60 packages, to close shipments.
Also,
1 case elastic webbing
French and English calfskins, &c., &c., &c.
No reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

On FRIDAY, February 7th, at 11 o'clock.

Chimney Glasses
Tray, and other Glasses.

For Positive Sale, to close consignments.
To Furniture Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, February 7th, at 11 o'clock,
12 cases looking glasses, consisting of
Maple and rosewood chimney glasses
British plate tray glasses
Ditto ditto dressers.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 7th February, 1868.

Kerosene Lamp Chimneys
Kerosene Lamp Chimneys.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 7th February, 1868, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 cases kerosene lamp chimneys
D's
A's
E's.
Terms at sale.

☞ FRIDAY, February 7th, 1868.

Highly Important Sale.

INVOICE OF
TANN'S RELIANCE SAFES,
Just landed.

To Bankers
Trading and Insurance Companies
Merchants, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, February 7th, 1868, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A first-class shipment of Tann's Reliance Safes
Single door safe, 33 inch, 36 inch, 42 inch
Single door ditto, 48 inch, with two patent locks outside
Ditto ditto ditto, 54 inch two locks
Ditto ditto ditto, 60 inch, with two locks, Bramah's and Tann's
Double door, 30 inch, 33 inch, 36 inch, with Bramah's and Tann's locks outside
Ditto ditto, with Hobbs's and Tann's locks outside.
Also,
Splendid Banker's safe, with double doors, weighing nearly two tons, standing six feet in height, fitted with large bullion treasuries, drawers, &c.; also with Tann's patent steam-tight compartment, for the preservation of parchment deeds, the main outside doors secured with two patent locks by Pickeridge and Tann.
Terms at sale.
☞ The Auctioneer begs to direct particular attention to the well known fact that TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE SAFES HAVE NEVER BEEN BROKEN INTO, even by the most expert London burglars. They have saved immense amounts of property from fire and from thieves, and are recommended with confidence to all who value superior manufacture and perfect security.
Nearly all the banks in Sydney use Tann's Reliance Safes.
☞ The safes will be left in the cases, so that they can at once be shipped or forwarded to the interior.

Imperative Sale of Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.

THIS DAY, January 7th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
9 cases fancy goods, perfumery, combs, toys, purses, &c.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Portion of the
Cargo of Brig Ellen,
from Mauritius.

On account of whom it may concern.

More or less damaged by sea water.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, 7th February, at 11 o'clock,
The damaged portion of the cargo of Mauritius sugars, ex Ellen, as follows—
A—55 bags sugar, slightly
I—85 ditto ditto, ditto
M—21 ditto ditto, ditto
C—24 ditto ditto, ditto
O—37 ditto ditto, ditto
S—56 ditto ditto, ditto
T—34 ditto ditto, ditto
0— 4 ditto ditto, badly
D—11 ditto ditto, ditto
4 ditto ditto, washed out.

331
After which,
115 bags sugar, mats slightly broken.
Terms, cash.

London and Colonial Company's
Bottled Ale
Champagne, &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, February 7th, at 11 o'clock,
188 cases L. and C. Co.'s bottled ale, each 4 dozen
30 cases champagne.
Terms, liberal.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

IMPORTANT TEA SALE.

The entire cargo of the barque
CATHERINA,
from Foo Chow direct, with one of the finest selected shipments of the year.
Consisting of
1544 Chests Kaisow Congous
3427 Half-Chests Ditto
1625 Boxes Ditto.

FOR POSITIVE SALE by Auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, February 11th, at 11 o'clock.
Under instructions from the Importers, Messrs. Parbury, Brothers.
☞ This cargo of teas will be found, on inspection, admirably suited for the present requirement of the trade, having been specially selected for this market.

R. F. STUBBS and CO have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, City Mart, on TUESDAY, February 11th, at 11 o'clock,
The cargo of choice teas just landed ex Catherina, from Foo Chow, comprising
1544 chests
3427 half-chests
1625 boxes.
Particulars of marks and weights will be given in SATURDAY'S issue.
This cargo is just landed, and now ready for immediate delivery.
_ Samples may be obtained at the rooms of the Auctioneers.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Two Seas Tobacco
Raven Twist Tobacco.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Xulla, from New York.

By order of Henry Moore, Esq.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Moore's Wharf, on MONDAY, February 10, at 11 o'clock,
5 three-quarter boxes tobacco, "Two Seas"
1 quarter-tierce ditto, Raven.
More or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

A splendid Shipment of Autumn Drapery
Dress and Manchester Goods, Blankets, Clothing, &c.
Now landing ex Queen of Nations and Landsborough.

THIS DAY, 7th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
A first-class shipment of new autumn goods, now landing, comprising
Plain camlets
Stripe ditto
Fancy mohairs
Glacie ditto
Check ditto
Spot ditto
36 and 72 inch grey calicos
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 blankets
White serge
Black alpacas
Coloured cobourgs
Mixed alpacas
Horrockses' longcloth
Huckaback towels
Check winceys
Irish linens
Mole trousers, Z Z, 54, 47
Fancy doe trousers
Fancy tweed ditto
American reefers
Reversible jackets
B. and Y. fancy doe trousers
Fancy doe vests
Fancy crimean shirts
Melton ditto
Scotch twill ditto.

Boots and Shoes.

Now landing ex Queen of Nations.
Manufactured by
Jackson and Sons
Homan and Co,
Bostock and Co., &c., &c., &c.

TUESDAY, 11th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 11th,
70 packages boots and shoes, now landing from the above favourite manufacturers.
Terms, liberal.

10 Bales Blankets.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY.
10 bales 8-4, 9-3, 10-4, 11-4 blankets, assorted, common, medium, extra medium, and super.
Terms, liberal.

Drab Shell Hats
Soft Felt Canadians
To Hatters, Clothiers, &c.

FRIDAY, 7th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 7th,
2 cases drab shell hats
1 ditto soft felt ditto.
Terms, liberal.

Four Small Houses in Little Hill-street, between Brisbane and Macquarie streets.

Freehold Title.
A good payable investment.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 13th February, at 11 o'clock,
Four houses, each of two rooms and kitchen, numbered 12, 14, 16, and 18 in Little Hill-street, to the eastward of Macquarie-street towards the building used as a church by the Rev. Mr. Bailey on Sunday, and as a school on other days of the week.
The houses are built of brick, with slated roofs, cemented fronts, yards at the rear, water laid on, and drainage connected with the main sewer in that part of the city.
These houses, let for nine shillings per week each, are never empty above a day or two, and will prove a good investment to any purchaser. They have only been erected a short time, and are now for sale in consequence of the owner leaving the colony.
Terms at sale.

Three Building Sites in Goulburn-street, nearly opposite Wemyss-street, between Macquarie and Brisbane streets.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154 Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, February 13th, at 11 o'clock,
Three allotments on the south side of Goulburn-street, near to Brisbane-street, each having a frontage of 16 feet 8 inches to Goulburn-street, suitable for the erection of houses for mechanics and tradesmen, who find this part of the city convenient to live in, from its central position, and willingly pay higher rent than is generally obtainable. An empty house is therefore very seldom seen.
Title, satisfactory.
A plan is now on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

ALBION HOUSE,
CROWN-STREET, MILLER'S POINT.

TITLE—Unquestionable.

TERMS—A large portion of the purchase-money may remain secured on the property.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 13th of February, at 11 o'clock,
That well-known family residence,
ALBION HOUSE,
a commodious two-story building, constructed of stone and brick, with shingled roof, and contains the following accommodation:—
GROUND FLOOR.—Spacious verandah in front, entrance porch, spacious hall, drawing and dining rooms communicating by folding doors, library, breakfast-room, spare room, pantry, and store. The drawing and dining rooms open by means of French windows into a balcony, the view from which can hardly be surpassed from any part of the city.
There is a wide and easy staircase leading to
THE FIRST FLOOR, on which are five bedrooms and a dressing-room, all conveniently arranged, lofty, and well ventilated.
On THE ATTIC FLOOR, reached also by a good staircase, are three good bedrooms, well lighted, and airy.
IN THE BASEMENT are two kitchens, fitted with a large sized Russell's cooking stove, copper boiler, &c.; servants' room, wine and coal cellars; these open into a wide verandah, on a level with the yard.
Attached are a four-stall stable, coach-house, &c., &c.
In front of the house there is a plot of land suitable for a lawn or flower garden, and at the rear is a much larger portion for vegetables and fruit trees. The whole occupies about
78 feet frontage to Crown-street, and
270 feet to a reserved road leading
to the wharfs, containing
AN AREA OF ABOUT 1 ROOD AND 20 PERCHES,
all enclosed.
ALBION HOUSE stands back about 60 feet from the line of street, and about 20 feet from the side-road. It is a substantial building, well designed with every convenience as a
GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY RESIDENCE.
The position is elevated and healthy, commands beautiful views of Darling Harbour, Pyrmont, Balmain, the Parramatta River, and the country beyond.
A desirable residence for a ship-owner, being in the immediate vicinity of all the principal wharfs.

A Four-roomed Brick and Stone-built House, on the south side of Little Hill-street, two or three doors east of Macquarie-street, now occupied by the proprietor, Mr. Carter.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, February 13th, at 11 o'clock,
The house and grounds briefly described above. Would readily let from 12s. to 14s. per week. Water laid on. Title, satisfactory.
Terms at sale.
The proprietor will show the premises to all inquirers.

A Four-roomed Cottage in Hill-street, on the north side, on an allotment next but one to the corner of Macquarie-street, and bounded on the east by the properties of Mr. Bennett.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 13th February, at 11 o'clock,
The premises above-described, built of wood, shingled roof, water laid on; let for 9s. per week.
Terms at sale.

A Small House on Freehold Land, in Barcom-street, near the Ice Works.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, the 13th February, at 11 o'clock,
A house of two rooms, on a freehold allotment, in Barcom-street, near to the Ice Works; the frontage is not built upon having been reserved by the late proprietor for the erection of a good cottage near to the present erection.
Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE.

By order of the Mortgagee.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY.
TOWN OF GOULBURN.
Known as FINLAY'S AUCTION MART, the property of Mr. EVANS.

TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE.
Particulars of which may be obtained on application to Messrs. Bradley and Son, Solicitors, Margaret-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 2nd March, at 11 o'clock,
FINLAY'S AUCTION MART, Auburn and Clifford streets.
All that corner piece of land having the following frontages:—
123½ feet to Auburn-street,
120 feet to Clifford-street,
on which are those extensive well finished brick premises known as
FINLAY'S AUCTION MART.
The main building has a frontage of about 67 feet, and is about 35 feet high, exclusive of the cellarage.
ON THE GROUND FLOOR is the auction room, 47 x 24, with plate-glass front; office, 17 x 16; hall, 6 feet wide, and staircase leading to the FIRST FLOOR, on which is a large parlour 25½ x 14½, with three French casements, leading to an iron balcony, the whole length of the front; three large bedrooms.
The SECOND FLOOR is fitted as a dry store, 65 x 25, in which are four fire-places, with windows suitable for dividing it into four rooms if required. There is also a patent windlass, and derrick fixed in the roof, which latter is framed and very lofty, so as to admit of being formed into attics or loft for light goods. Adjoining the Auction Room is the weighbridge and office, which secures a great portion of the weighing business of the district. Behind the weighbridge is a brick cottage of three rooms, suitable for storekeeper's residence.
In the yards entered from Clifford-street is a stone stable with paved floor, with open front, fitted with stalls, and floored loft above. There are also other small yards and sheds, fit for storing goods, agricultural implements, &c.
☞ This property is in the very centre of the town of Goulburn, and the attention of capitalists and others is directed to the sale, as offering a favourable opportunity for securing a first-class and paying investment in this highly influential and advancing town, to which the railway will be completed in the course of a few months.
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY NEXT, 10th FEBRUARY.

ORDER OF SALE.
VALUABLE CITY, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock PROMPT.
ABERCROMBIE-STREET.—Allotment having 32 feet frontage, adjoining the late Mr. Irving's property.
MACLEAY-STREET.—Two of the choicest sites on the Macleay Estate. Leasehold, 97 years to run, at a small ground rent.
SURRY HILLS.—Allotment, 53½ feet frontage to Miles-street, adjoining the residence of W. Gritton, Esq.
VAUCLUSE.—"The Hermitage," a delightfully situated Marine Villa, with six acres of ground.
DARLING POINT.—A desirable improved site, with water frontage, part of the Yaranabee Estate.
KINGSTON, NEWTOWN.—Lot 47, section 5, of Kingston North, Bedford and Denison streets, close to the Railway Station.
TOWN OF SCONE.—Lot 9, section 12, half-acre fronting Kingdon-street.
APPIN.—Lot 14 of the Ousedale and Malton Estate, containing 72½ acres.
HUNTER RIVER.—100 acres near the junction of the Goulburn and Hunter Rivers.
ALBURY.—Lots 12 and 13, section 1, each half-an acre, fronting Townsend-street.
_ The above properties are for sale by order of the Trustees of the will of the late Alexander Dick, Esq.
ASHFIELD.—"Prince Alfred Villa," Liverpool Road, near the Station, together with 5¼ acres, including a large productive orchard and other improvements, formerly known as the property of Mr. Rawlins.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

On MONDAY next.

BY ORDER of the Executors of the Will of the late
ALEXANDER DICK, Esq.

THE HERMITAGE,
ROSE BAY, VAUCLUSE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the sale of this romantic, delightfully situated, suburban marine retreat.
The site, for magnificent and extensive views of harbour scenery, is unequalled by any other spot on the shores of Port Jackson.
A very large amount has been expended by the late proprietor (whose admirable taste has always been acknowledged) in laying out the grounds in a most effective manner, and in the disposition of the many natural advantages the position commands.
THE WHARF and boat harbour, extending along a portion of the frontage, have just been completed in a substantial manner, and nothing can exceed the extreme beauty of the terraced walks and the general arrangement of the ornamental grounds.
A SUPPLY OF WATER, laid on by pipes from an unfailing source, provides for the constant irrigation of the numerous choice shrubs and flower beds, and for the fountains projected in the original plans.
THE VILLA is a prominent feature in this charming garden landscape, and engages attention by the irregular attractive style of its elevation, and its bold, and, at the same time, elegant design.
It contains accommodation for a small family, but is so built as to allow of considerable extension. The out-offices are worthy of notice, comprising bathroom, kitchen, laundry, servants' apartments, pantries, stables, coach-houses, &c., all constantly supplied with unlimited water, and sufficiently spacious for much larger premises.
TO YACHTSMEN, and gentlemen who can appreciate the picturesque loveliness of this well known portion of the harbour, the sale of "The Hermitage" will be interesting, especially as the instructions of the trustees are POSITIVELY TO EFFECT A SALE.
TERMS, liberal; a large portion of the purchase money, if desired, can remain secured on the property.
CARDS to view can be obtained on application.
Day of sale, MONDAY next, at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

On MONDAY next.

BY ORDER of the Executors of the Will of the late
ALEXANDER DICK, Esq.

DARLING POINT.
A very desirable site, with water frontage, approached by a good road. The land is enclosed by a secure paling fence and terraced to the sandy beach at the foot. A site is also levelled and prepared for the erection of a house. It adjoins the land belonging to R. Coveny, Esq., and is opposite to the newly erected mansion and grounds of A. Hordern, Esq.

MACLEAY-STREET.
Lots 4 and 5 of the subdivision. Each lot has 60 feet frontage to Macleay-street with 150 feet depth. The land is held on 99 years' lease, subject to the small annual rent of £30 per lot. The sites adjoin those first-class houses recently erected by the Rev. John Graham and the property of J. B. Rundle, Esq., and are acknowledged to be, without exception, the choicest positions on the Elizabeth Bay Estate, and command extensive harbour views.

☞ These blocks of land are worthy of attention as the most valuable positions in the above popular localities.

TERMS, LIBERAL.

Day of Sale—MONDAY next.

Plans at the Rooms.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

KENSINGTON-STREET,
CITY OF SYDNEY.

FIVE SMALL DWELLING-HOUSES, Nos. 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, KENSINGTON-STREET, adjoining the property of R. and F. Tooth and Co., and close to Parramatta-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having a frontage of 60 FEET to KENSINGTON-STREET, and 30 feet to Junction-street, being Lot 16 of the Kensington Estate, on which are those FIVE BRICK-BUILT DWELLINGS, Nos. 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, Kensington-street, one of which contains 4 rooms, the remainder 2 rooms and small kitchen shed, with separate yards, and water laid on at the rear.
☞ This freehold property is in the centre of the most populous part of the city, and the premises thereof, being suitable to the requirements of the locality, are never without tenants. As a small city investment it is with confidence recommended. Present rental, £93 12s. per annum.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

LOT 1.—THE BAYSWATER HOTEL, at the corner of the NEW SOUTH HEAD ROAD and EDGECLIFF ROAD.
LOT 2.—Three Cottages in SURRY-STREET, DARLINGHURST, immediately below the Residence of HENRY PRINCE, Esq., J.P.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 24th February, at 11 o'clock,
Lot 1.—All that block of land, containing by admeasurement 2 roods and 4 perches, and having frontages to the following roads:—
NEW SOUTH HEAD ROAD,
EDGECLIFF ROAD,
and
POINT PIPER ROAD,
upon which are erected those extensive premises known as the BAYSWATER HOTEL.
Lot 2.—All that parcel of land, being lots 26 and 27 of the well known CRAIGEND ESTATE, between Buckland and Murphy's purchases, and having 72 feet frontage to Surry-street, with a depth of 70 feet, upon which are erected THREE WELL-FINISHED COTTAGES.
Full particulars of the above properties will appear in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

At Goulburn, 18th instant.
By Order of the Mortgagee.

The beautiful and first-class Agricultural and Grazing Estate, known as
ESTHERMEAD,
containing 2060 Acres of Improved Freehold, adjoining the township of Gundaroo.

FINLEY and CO., Goulburn, have received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Market-square, on TUESDAY, 18th instant.
The above magnificent estate, particulars of which can be seen in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of the 1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, and 15th instant.

THE CITY BANK. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £200,000.
NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
On deposits for fixed periods, interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application at the Bank.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital £1,000,000
Paid-up ditto 250,000
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES.
FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE.
United Capital .... £2,200,000.
Head Office—Melbourne.
Directors—Sydney Branch:
George Thorne, Esq. John De V. Lamb, Esq.
Insurances against Fire negotiated at reduced rates.
Policies issued to cover up to £10,000 on fire risks, and £20,000 marine, with claims payable in London, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, New Zealand, or wherever the Companies have representatives.
Chief Offices for New South Wales and Queensland, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF FIRE PREMIUM.
Australasian Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company Head Office, Collins-street, Melbourne.
The undersigned are prepared to issue policies for every description of Fire and Marine risk, at lowest current rates.
Losses settled, on adjustment, without reference to Head Office.
Marine Losses made payable in England, India, and China, or at any of the Company's Colonial Agencies.
MONTEFIORES and TE KLOOT, Agents, Gresham-street, next Exchange.

REDUCTION IN FIRE PREMIUMS.—NO TARIFF.
THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The magnitude of this Company's operations and its enormous resources enable it with a much higher degree of comparative safety to grant insurances against fire at premiums as low as any other office. The directors therefore invite holders of property, more especially of FIRST-CLASS BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, BONDED STORES, or otherwise, and (or) their CONTENTS, to send in applications, which will be dealt with upon their merits upon the MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
ANNUAL INCOME, over one and one quarter million.
INVESTED FUNDS, three and one quarter millions.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.
Wynyard-square, Sydney.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE R. COPPIN.
Stage Manager—Mr. J. R. GREVILLE.
Under the special Patronage of
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.,
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
and Fifth Night of the great and eminent Artist,
Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY,
who is engaged for positively Twelve Nights only, and will repeat, THIS EVENING, the Royal Command Performance, by particular desire,
"John Mildmay," in the Comedy of
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
TO-NIGHT, Friday, February 7th,
The entertainments will commence with the celebrated Comedy, in 4 Acts, by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
John Mildmay...... Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY.
To conclude with
THE JACOBITE.
In rehearsal,
OTHELLO, and
NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
Mr. Walter Montgomery as "Sir Giles Overreach" and "Othello."

BY COMMAND.
UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE,
and in the PRESENCE of
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T.
The RIGHT HON. HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF BELMORE,
and the COUNTESS OF BELMORE.
THE ROYAL RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
THE PRESIDENT and MEMBERS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
THE SPEAKER and MEMBERS of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
His Worship THE MAYOR and THE ALDERMEN.
Mr. ALFRED ANDERSON, R.A.M., has the honour to announce
A GRAND EVENING CONCERT,
On MONDAY, 10th instant,
at the MASONIC HALL,
when he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:—
Mrs. W. J. CORDNER
Mr. JOHN HILL, K.S., R.A.M.
Monsieur DEL SARTE, of the Opera National, and the Imperial Academy of Music, Paris
Mr. C. W. RAYNER, the celebrated Basso
Mr. W. J. CORDNER.
And, by the kind permission of H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED, the splendid BAND of H. M. S. GALATEA will perform during the evening several choice selections.
Tickets—Front seats, 5s; back seats, 3s; gallery, 2s—to be had of Messrs. Elvy and Co., Reading and Wellbank, L. Moss, W. H. Paling, Hobson and Whiting, and Messrs. Anderson and Son, music sellers, 360, George-street.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, PAVILION, HYDE PARK,
in aid of the funds for a Statue to the
ILLUSTRIOUS COOK.
Under the patronage of
His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
His Excellency the EARL OF BELMORE,
and the
COUNTESS OF BELMORE.
His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen have given the use of the Pavilion in Hyde Park, free of charge, for a GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, the whole of the proceeds of which will be given to the fund for raising a
STATUE TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS NAVIGATOR, CAPTAIN COOK, R.N.,
THE DISCOVERER OF AUSTRALIA.
The MILITARY BAND
The BAND OF THE GALATEA
The VOLUNTEER BAND
will perform on the occasion.
The day will be announced and the Programme published as soon as his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh fixes the day on which the Concert is to take place.
WILLIAM HANSON, Secretary.
Town Hall, February 5th.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL, in honour of his ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
It is intended on the return of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh from Brisbane to give a Grand Fancy Dress BALL in the Pavilion, Hyde Park, the particulars of which will appear as soon as the day is fixed for holding the ball.
WILLIAM HANSON, Secretary.
Town Hall, February 5th.

GREAT AUSTRALASIAN CIRCUS, Elizabeth-street.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE POSITIVELY.
Under the patronage of
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
Powerful Combination of
EQUESTRIAN TALENT.
Engagement of the World-renowned
RIDGWAY, BROTHERS,
For two nights only, and the whole of
THE GREAT STAR COMPANY.
Doors open at 7.30, commencing at 8 sharp.
Dress circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit, 1s.
Mr. JAMES COOKE .. .. Director
Senor RAPHAEL .. .. Manager.
THOMAS ARUNDELL, Agent.

GALATEA CREW will be taken free to Cook's River by Favelle's 'buses Minerva any day by giving notice to timekeeper, Wynyard-square.
W. W. FAVELLE.

MISS AITKEN and Mr. T. P. HILL.—Schools and Young People, Saturday afternoon, Masonic Hall. 1s and 2s.

MISS AITKEN.—Saturday Evening. Bells, bells, bells, bells, bells, bells, bells, bells, bells.

MISS AITKEN and Mr. T. P. HILL.—New Programme. Masonic Hall, SATURDAY, February 8.

PRINCE ALFRED.—This figure being wholly Madame Sohier's handywork requires no comment.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Arrival of the original Japanese Male and Female Performers. One week only.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—To-Night, the original Japanese in their Marvellous Entertainment. Commence at 8.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS, 267, Pitt-street (adjoining Messrs. Farmer and Co.), Sole Proprietors, and Managers
Mons. and Madame SOHIER.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission to the whole, 1s; children half-price.

PROFESSOR PARKER'S GRAND ASSAULT of ARMS
will take place shortly, under the immediate patronage of
H.R.H. PRINCE ALFRED,
Duke of Edinburgh,
who has graciously granted that honour to Mr. Parker.
Programme and further particulars in future advertisements.
SCHOOL OF ARMS, 143, Pitt-street.—Professor PARKER requests a full attendance of his Pupils THIS EVENING, at 5 o'clock, on Business of Importance.

CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC, PETERSHAM.—This Concert, postponed from the 17th ultimo, will take place on MONDAY next, February 10, at 8 p.m., in the Congregational Church, Petersham.

CATHEDRAL ORGAN PERFORMANCES.—Mr. C. E. HORSLEY will play on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 8th instant, commencing at 3.30. For the Organ Sub-Committee. H. EDWARD A. ALLAN.

VICTORIA CRICKET CLUB.—1st Eleven v. 1st Newtown, on Newtown Ground.—Douglas, Fowler, Furlong, Greenwood, Geary, Harris, J. Hinchy, Hanigan, Rigg, Ridgway, Wardrop, Griffin 12th. 2nd Eleven v. 1st Imperial, on Darlington Ground.—Adamson, Crane, Fox, Forsythe, Howe, Moore, A. Mihell, Parkinson, Shortland, Somerville, Ward, and Bryen. To meet at M'Mahon's at 1.15 p.m. TO-MORROW.
WILLIAM RIGG, Hon. Sec.

NEWTOWN CRICKET CLUB.—Victoria v. Newtown, 1st Elevens, on Newtown Ground TO-MORROW, Saturday, at half-past 1 p.m. Messrs. S. Jones, Copp, Smidmore, Newman, Murray, J. Davis, Toogood, Crane, Rogers, Kemp, and C. Jones; emergencies, Day, and Fowler. THOMAS DAY, Honorary Secretary.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.—Non-players Match on SATURDAY next. 'Bus leaves M'Mahon's half-past 1. Wickets pitched at 2 o'clock sharp.
J. J. CALVERT, Hon. Secretary A. C. Club.

ALBERT C. C.—1st Eleven v. Warwick C. C.—The following members will please meet in the Domain, at 1.30 sharp:—Blair, Coates, D. Dickson, Gilbert, Gordon, Gordon, W. Goddard, Sinclair, Stack, Sheridan, (Thompson.
JOHN J. CALVERT, Hon. Sec.

WARWICK CRICKET CLUB.
1ST ELEVEN v. 1ST ALBERTS.
The following members are requested to meet TO-MORROW, Saturday, in Domain, at 1 sharp:—Caffyn, E. Gregorgy, D. Gregory, J. Kellick, C. Kellick, A. Park, Oatley, Newcombe, Fowler, Hewitt, Yeomans; emergency—C. Gregory.
W. CLARK, CHAS. H. HAYES, Hon. Secs.

DANCING.—Mrs. CHARLES READ hopes to see her pupils THIS EVENING, at 75, William-street.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.—The CHEAPEST, MOST ELEGANT, STYLISH, and DURABLE GARMENTS, MADE TO ORDER BY W. HOWES, Tailor, No. 88, King-street, 4 doors East of City Bank.

Good black cloth suits, to measure ..	.. £4	4	0
Full dress black cloth suits, to measure	.. 5	5	0
Tweed suits, fashionably made, to measure	.. 3	0	0
Black cloth trousers, to measure, from ..	.. 1	0	0
Tweed trousers, to measure, well shrunk	.. 0	15	0

Riding pantaloons cut on the most improved principles; also, ladies' riding habits, &c.
W. HOWES'S Practical Tailoring Establishment, No. 88, King-street, four doors east of the City Bank.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE COLONY for FASHIONABLE and FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING to Order, is the
MARKET CLOTH HALL
and
PRACTICAL TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Tweed Trousers to measure, well shrunk and well made, 15s
Black Cloth or doe Trousers, to measure, fit unrivalled, and workmanship guaranteed, 20s
Tweed Suits to measure, guaranteed well shrunk and well made, £2 10s
Black Cloth Suits to measure, fit and workmanship guaranteed, £3 10s
The largest and most magnificent stock of Woollens in the colony to select from.
The Trade and public supplied with cut lengths or by the piece, at wholesale prices.
MARKET CLOTH HALL,
484, George-street,
Opposite Fruit Market,
not Haymarket.

IMMENSE SAVING.—Gentlemen can have their clothes thoroughly cleaned, repaired, or altered, or own material fashionably made up. MAXWELL, tailor, 200, Castlereagh-street, six doors south from King-street.

JUST RECEIVED,
per
Panama Mail Steamer,
RUAHINE,
A Choice Importation of New Goods,
Suitable for Evening Wear and Ball Costumes.
1 case light Spitalfields moire antiques, in all the new and beautiful tints
1 case light coloured French glaces, apricot, rose, sapphire, azaline, &c.
Also a beautiful selection of new gloves, ribbons, laces, flowers, feathers, &c., &c.
N.B.—The Summer Stock considerably
REDUCED.
Organdi printed muslins, fast colours, 4½d per yard
Checked grenadines, 4½d per yard
Broche batistes, 7½d per yard
Chene grenadines, 8½d per yard
Chene mohairs, 10½d per yard.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and COMPANY,
390, George-street,
Next the Post Office.

LADIES' OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.—Mrs. WAY, 263 and 265, Pitt-street.—Waterproof sheeting, accouchement belts, nursing stays, nursing aprons, ladies' drawers, 2s 11d; chemises, 3s 6d; night dresses, 4s 11d; infants' shirts, 6½d; bibbs, 9d; swaithes, 6d; tie bands, 6½d; linen pinafores, 1s 6d; frock bodies, 1s 3d; gowns, 1s 11d and 2s 11d; robes, 6s 11d; cashmere squares, 10s 6d; short frocks, 3s 11d, and every other article at the most reasonable prices.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF SUMMER MANTLES, JACKETS, AND SHAWLS.
THOMPSON and GILES beg to inform their Customers and Ladies from the country that they have
GREATLY REDUCED
the remaining portion of their Stock of the above, with the view of clearing out the same PRIOR TO TAKING STOCK at the end of the present month.
DENISON HOUSE.

PRINTED MUSLIN DRESSES.—THOMPSON and GILES are now showing a very large assortment of Printed Muslins, at the following
VERY LOW PRICES:
5s 11d, 6s 11d, 7s 11d, 8s 11d, 9s 11d, 12s 6d, 13s 9d.
EACH DRESS CONTAINS NOT LESS THAN 12 YARDS.
Denison House.

BAZAAR.—LEMAIRE'S London and Paris TOY and FANCY BAZAAR will be found the cheapest and best assorted in the colonies. A large gallery and nice selection at 25 per cent. cheaper than all the cheap shops. 472, George-street, opposite the Markets, late Iredale and Co.

PARRAMATTA.—WELCOME to H.R.H. PRINCE ALFRED.
FLAGS. FLAGS. FLAGS.
For SALE, THIS DAY only, at DUNN'S, Australian Hotel, corner George and Church streets, Parramatta.
Be loyal, show a flag; come early to buy—this day only.

WILLCOX and GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE claims superiority over all, as follows:—It has the best hemmer and feller; it is the simplest, stillest, easiest, and fastest. It uses any kind of cotton direct from the spool; it never drops a stitch, and will do 2000 per minute; it will sew from a blanket to a piece of lawn. Reduced from £10 to £7 10s, to close a consignment.
Depot 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

INVOICE of GOLD ALBERTS for SALE.—Received, by the last mail steamer, an invoice of English Hall-marked Gold Alberts, of the most fashionable make, with modern appendages; Hall-marked in every link. Will be sold in one lot. Apply to T. HALE, Exchange.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, 10s 6d Compound pocket microscope, 10s 6d, post 12s 6d Water filter, pocket size, 10s 6d; glass filter, 15s.
MAC DONNELL and CO., 226, George-street, Sydney.

VIA PANAMA.—FAHEY and CO., of the Mexican House, respectfully wish to direct the attention of the public to a splendid lot of American Goods, just received per Mail, which they will offer, along with their general stock of Drapery, THIS DAY, at fully 45 per cent below any other house in this city. This lot of goods has been sent direct to us from one of the largest dry goods stores in the United States, which we now offer at the following prices:—
Black and Coloured Silk Department will be found replete with all the newest styles, and the prices run thus—Black glacé silk from 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s, 3s 6d, 3s 9d, 4s, 4s 6d, 4s 9d, 5s, and upwards to 8s 9d per yard
Fancy silks at 30s, 35s, 40s, 45s, 50s, 55s, and 60s, the full dress of 12 yards each
New blue, and 30 different shades in glacé silk at 4s, 4s 6d, 4s 9d, 5s, and 5s 6d per yard.
Black silk peplum jackets and mantles at 14s 6d, 18s 6d, 21s, 22s 6d, 25s, 27s, and 30s each; value for double the money
Paisley long and square shawls at 15s, 18s, 21s, 25s, 30s, 35s, and 40s
Llama long shawls at 8s, 9s, 10s, and 12s
10,000 yards of American stripes, at 10½d yard, worth 1 dollar
7500 yards Brooklin stripes, at 6½d, 7½d, 9d yard
9000 yards plain poplin, called the New Orleans cloth, 14d yard, sold all through the States at 1 dollar.
Also,
A choice lot of grenadines, at 12d, 13d, and 14d yard
A lot, of 2000 yards, of the Brooklin stripe, at 9½d yard
4500 yards of the Washington dress, 1s ½d, worth 2s 3d
Your attention is directed to the New York poplin dress, at 45s, worth in England 4 guineas. This dress far surpasses any Irish poplin, and warranted to give double wear.
Ladies in Mourning will do well to inspect our Stock of black lustres, alpacas, merinoes, and coburgs, at 9d, 10d, 1s, and 1s 2d per yard
Black patent crapes, from 2s, 2s 6d, 3s, to 8s 6d
Black Parramatta and Tabinette cloths, at 1s 6d, 1s 9d, and 2s per yard.
MANCHESTER GOODS.
4000 yards white calico, at 3½d, worth 6d per yard
1000 yards Queen's Own longcloth, at 6½d, worth 1s.
Also,
Sheetings, blankets, towellings, linings, diapers, table-linen, and all other goods, too numerous to enumerate.
1000 yards (2 yards wide) white sheeting, 1s per yard; old price was 2s 3d.
FANCY GOODS.
1500 pairs white stays, slightly soiled, at 2s 6d, cost 5s
4000 pairs Josephine kid gloves, slightly spoiled, at 1s 6d per pair.
Also,
Stockings, collars, ribbons, parachutes, children's silk stockings, ties, trimmings, linen-sets, hair nets, silk and cotton umbrellas, &c.
SHOW ROOM.
£3500 worth of underclothing for half-cost, well-made and nicely trimmed, comprising slips, night-dresses, chemises, drawers, made from the best India long-cloth.
Also,
Bonnets, hats, flowers, feathers, and trimmings.
This great sale is now going on, and, to prevent any unnecessary trouble, we respectfully inform our customers that all accounts are closed for the future. As we do a cash trade, we cannot possibly sell goods for the same prices, as it is obvious to all visiting our establishment that our prices are fully 50 per cent. under those houses who give long credit.
FAHEY and CO,
Mexican House,
100, King-street.

FOR SALE, privately, with sheep, and not half stocked, the first-class Sheep Station
COOMRITH,
Darling Downs,
Queensland,
situated about 130 miles from Dalby, the terminus of the railway, and about 60 miles from the Condamine township.
From the well-known grazing and fattening qualities, large capabilities, and position of this run, comment is unnecessary, further than to state that the sheep increased (without purchasing) from 20,000, of which number 9500 were ewes, to between 49,000 and 50,000 in four years, from 1862 to April, 1866, at which time upwards of 29,000 were sold, 8000 having been sold in 1864: in all, about 37,000 sheep were sold in the four years, so there can be no doubt of the quality and description of the runs, or the description and quality of the sheep.
From upwards of 10,000 ewes dropped this season there is an increase of 97½ per cent. on the whole, and about 97 per cent. will be weaned. Inspection invited.
For full particulars apply to SAMUEL BROWN, Coomrith, Dalby; or to HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street, Sydney.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Ancnor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds; kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c., &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

FLOUR, WHEAT, and BRAN.
The undersigned are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies, and have now in stock—
ADELAIDE FLOUR..Dunn's superfine
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's fine
Duffield's household
Magarey's superfine
Stevens' superfine
White Valley superfin
Randell's superfine
Hart's superfine
Giles and Smith's superfine, in sacks and barrels
VICTORIAN FLOUR..Ramsden's superfine
Malmsbury's superfine
Port Fairy superfine
Murray and Christie's superfine
Ellis's superfine
Shannon Mills superfine
WHEAT ....Adelaide old
Adelaide new
Victorian old
Launceston
Goulburn old
BRAN ....Adelaide best.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.
Hart's Superfine
Dunn's Superfine
Bowman's Superfine
Field's Superfine
Rayner's Superfine
Colman's Superfine
Williams's Superfine. Also,
Creswick Mills (Victorian)
For SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

WHEAT, ADELAIDE and TASMANIAN, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

CONGOU TEAS, ex Vision; chests and boxes, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

HART'S ADELAIDE FLOUR, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

WHEAT, Choice Old ADELAIDE, FOR SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

ON SALE, prime Victorian and Tasmanian FLOUR. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SYDNEY
The Prize Orindinna HOCK and CLARET, for SALE by the undersigned.
Messrs. WYNDHAM, 96, New Pitt-street.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—The First Prize for Australian Wines was gained by New South Wales, and awarded to Messrs. Wyndham for their "Dalwood and Bukkulla Wines," now on SALE at 96, New Pitt-street; and at the vineyards, Dalwood, Branxton.

TO FAMILIES and others.—For SALE, for cash, good pure Australian Wine, at 4s and 5s per gallon, in quarter-casks; a capital vin ordinaire.
Messrs. WYNDHAM, 96, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

SPARKLING MOSELLE, No. 2. BERENS, LEVI, and SELIGMANN, 95, York-street.

BYASS'S PORTER, quarts and pints. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

HAVANNAH CIGARS.—A few boxes of very choice quality for SALE. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

HAMBURG and IRISH PORK of A1 quality, ex Sobraon and Parramatta. H. S. BIRD, Circular Q.

PICKLED SALMON in 50 and 200 lbs. casks, and prime Ling Fish, now landing. BIRD, Circular Q.

IRISH BUTTER and N. Wilts Cheese, now landing. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

AUSTRALIAN WINE.—Carmichael's celebrated Porphyry, White, in pints and quarts; also Hermitage, 15s per dozen; Burgundy, 17s 6d per dozen, delicious red wines. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

QUICKSILVER.—50 Bottles best Spanish for SALE. H. R. REID, 52, Clarence-street.

A LADY, of middle age, desires a SITUATION, as Governess. G., 140, Dowling-st., Woolloomooloo.

A VISITING MASTER is required, to teach Drawing and Writing. Apply by letter to Mr. Bates, Jamison-street School.

A YOUNG Man wants a SITUATION as Foreman or Timekeeper, lately arrived from England; understands shipping; first-class reference. J. M., HERALD Office.

A COMPETENT SALESWOMAN wanted, to take the management of the underclothing department for an establishment in the city. Address name, reference, and salary required, to Z. Z., HERALD Office.

A SALESWOMAN wanted for the millinery and underclothing; first-class hand only need apply. Mrs. Way, Pitt-street.

A GENTLEMAN of 16 years' colonial experience, in wholesale and retail, and who has travelled in that capacity, will be OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT after the 1st March—remuneration not so much an object as regular employment. Address X. A., HERALD Office.

AN experienced person wants EMPLOYMENT, to superintend works, &c. B., Mr. Hughes, 166, Pitt-st.

CONVEYANCING, Engrossing, and General Clerk (newly arrived), desires Employment. A.Z., HERALD Office.

CITY MUSIC HALL, MELBOURNE.—Wanted, Lady and Gentlemen Sentimental and Comic SINGERS. Also, lady Dancer, and gentleman Irish Comic Singer. Six months' engagement.

CITY AND SUBURBAN BUILDING SOCIETY.—Wanted, 12 Shares; state price. P.R., HERALD Office.

DRAPER'S CLERK, Box 253, VACANCY FILLED.

FLAGS WANTED.—Wanted, to borrow 100 FLAGS. Beaumont and Sons, 419, George-street.

FEMALE COOK wanted, accustomed to hotel work. Apply Sydney and Melbourne Hotel.

GOOD wages given to a first-class MACHINIST, with own machine. 347, Castlereagh-street South.

GOVERNESS.—An accomplished Lady to proceed up the country. Mrs. Layard, 343, Crown-st., Surry Hills.

HOUSEMAID wanted. Apply to Mrs. Mort, Greenoakes, Darling Point.

PARTNER wanted, with about £300 to £500, in a most lucrative manufacturing business. H., HERALD.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS wanted, to impart a sound English education, with French; must be a good musician. Address (by letter) M., Pierce, news agent, 77, William-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a good General HAND to work on the premises. 290, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good COAT HANDS. Pearce and Carney, King-street.

TO GUNDAGAI CARRIERS.—A small lot of Goods wait conveyance, at Mr. Wilson's Yard, 4, Bligh-st.

WANTED, to SELL Two Hanson Cab HORSES and Harness. Apply to James Hart, 239, Bourke-st.

WANTED, CAMERAS. Address A. M., Post-office, Newtown, stating size and price.

WANTED, a NURSE (Protestant). References required. Apply at St. Mark's Parsonage.

WANTED, a Coach Trimmer and stout Lads, at Robertson's Coach Factory, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; references required. 157, Lauriston-terrace, Philip-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL to make herself generally useful. 134, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, for the country, a respectable person as NURSE and Needlewoman. Registry, 41, Park-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Italian Hotel, George and Argyle streets.

WANTED, near King-street, BOARD and RESIDENCE for a Lady. Home, Newtown Post-office.

WANTED, single FARMING MAN. Apply J. Neville, Market Wharf.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, accustomed to children. Mrs. Greenwell, 1, Redfern-st., Redfern.

WANTED, by a young Man, SITUATION, in any light work; wages no object. H. S. C., Post-office.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself generally useful. Apply Mrs. Harris, 398, Macquarie-street South.

WANTED, a RUNNER, must be accustomed to the boats. Apply at 96, Sussex-street.

WANTED, BOOTMAKERS and FINISHERS. Edward Kennedy, 313, George-street.

WANTED, a clean, active Girl, as HOUSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. Hirst, 525, Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a good GARDENER, by Monday next. Apply to Mr. Broughton, Glenmore Road.

WANTED, good KIP BOOTS, any quantity. Dolby's, Haymarket.

WANTED, a Plain Cook and Laundress; also, General Servants, and Man used to station work. J. C. Glue.

WANTED to be known, plate soup, plate meat and vegetables, with pudding, 6d. Kent Larder, Pitt-st.

WANTED, to engage for three years, a Boy; he will be found in clothing and board. J. C. Glue, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a BOY, to carry out meat. J. Andreas, butcher, Darling-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a Female COOK. Apply, after 10 o'clock. Wynyard Hotel, Clarence and Erskine streets.

WANTED, a Monthly NURSE. Mrs. Donnelly, Registry Office, William-st., from 2 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED, APPRENTICES, for the Dressmaking. Apply early. George Chisholm and Co.

WANTED, a GIRL, generally useful. 119, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Walker, Raleigh House, Upper Kingston.

WANTED, a COACHMAN. Apply to John Wetherill, 255, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a thorough good HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Logue's Hotel, Waverley.

WANTED, a young GIRL, about 18, as Nurse. Apply, after 10 o'clock, at 23, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE, or improver, to the Dressmaking. Miss Rowley, 283, Liverpool-st.

WANTED, two MACHINISTS, with machines; also, a general Servant, handy at needle. 86, Riley-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mr. Rudd, feather cleaner, 218, Liverpool-street, off S. H. R.

WANTED, a strong BOY, used to the butchering business. R. Willingale, 19, South Head Road.

WANTED, General SERVANT. 49, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Young MAN one used to the butchering. J. Hackett, William-street.

WANTED, a Servant GIRL. Mrs. Hackett, corner of Victoria and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, about 16; must sleep at home. 160, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a CARPENTER, to put in a shop front. A. Mefers, saddler, 29, Park-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; also, an active GIRL, aged about 17. 229, Macquarie-st. N.

WANTED, a good Plain COOK. Apply at Blue Bell Hotel, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Mrs. Raphael, Elizabeth-street North, op. Art Club.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Chapman, Derwent-street, Glebe.

WANTED, IMPROVERS to the Dress Making. 382, Castlereagh-st. South. Also a Dressmaker.

WANTED, by a dressmaker, a Front Room and Bedroom, on 1st floor, in central part. A. M., Post-office.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse a child. Mrs. Reeve, 334, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, that understands cooking. Apply, after 9, 241, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, SEAMEN promoted. Navigation taught in six lessons. Astronomer, Post Office.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. T. Curley, 759, George-street South.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a baby and make herself useful. Mrs. Murphy, dealer, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14, to mind children. 119, Liverpool-street, 4 doors from Pitt-street.

WANTED, a NURSE; must be a good needlewoman. Mrs. Capps, King-street East.

WANTED, a SHINGLER. Brigade Stables, Goulburn and George streets.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Albion House, Miller's Point, Crown Road.

WANTED, TARPAULIN MAKERS. Apply early. Isaac Moss, 712, George-street South.

WANTED, a first-class COOK; indispensible references required. Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a WAITER; also a KITCHEN-MAID. Apply Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a 1 or 2 horse-power Steam ENGINE. George Cohen, Cohen's Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a young GIRL, as General Servant, about 16. 341, Caroline Cottage, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, to KNOW an Evening CLASS for Children, must be near address. 78, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Durey, 253, George-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to help house work. Apply to Mrs. Sperrin, King's Head Hotel, Lower George-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 85, York-street, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, good Cook, General Servant, Kitchenmaid, and a Boy. Hennessy's Restaurant, 635, George-st.

WANTED, to purchase six Light Harness HORSES. Gibson and Co., 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, HANDS, for steel skirts. 65, Crown-street, William-street.

WANTED, to purchase Royal Coat of Arms—Painting, wood, [illegible], Size and price, Loyal, HERALD.

WANTED, a General SERVANT for a small family; wages, 5s week. 121, Crown-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, good character. A la Flore Australienne, 317, George-street.

WANTED, smart young MAN to wait in the evenings. Apply Scandinavian Hotel, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS, to take out washing. Apply at 261, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, 12 BOYS, to deliver handbills. Apply, 7 o'clock, Saturday Evening, at 241, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to SELL, a good strong HORSE, CART, and HARNESS. 228, Lower George-street.

WANTED, Ladies to know Mrs. Welsh's Female PILLS remove all difficulties, &c. Advice, 100, Liverpool-street.

WANTED a respectable GIRL, as Under-nurse; references required. Apply to Mrs. Frederic Lassetter, North Shore, opposite the Circular Quay.

WANTED, in the suburbs, a HOUSE of seven rooms, &c.; coach-house, stable, and paddock. Address M. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by two Gentlemen, a HOME, in a private family; the vicinity of Darlinghurst preferred. H. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Second-hand Double-purchase CRAB WINCH. Apply at the Western Kerosene Company's Office, 307, George-street.

WANTED, to SELL a BAKER'S BUSINESS, at Cook's River. Apply to Mr. Michael Gannon; or to Mr. Hammett, Glebe Bakery.

WANTED, for the country, a GROCER, one who is thoroughly acquainted with the counter trade. Apply, with reference, to Box 315.

WANTED, Workmen; for good steady tradesmen wages no object. Adam Petrie, bootmaker, George-street. No pegged workmen need apply.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at St. Andrew's Parsonage, Liverpool-street West, between 9 and 11 o'clock This Morning.

WANTED, to purchase an ALLOTMENT of Ground on the Glenmore Road. State particulars with price. R. G. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED to be KNOWN, a first-class Restaurant, 43, Market-street, opposite the Markets. Meals 6d, various joints, &c., puddings, with tea or coffee, with the best soup in Sydney.

WANTED, an English FARM LABOURER—to find his own bed and bedding; wages, £25 per year, to be paid quarterly. A new arrival preferred. Apply Edinburgh Castle, 2 o'clock, on Friday.

WANTED known, the lady's hair which sparkled with gold, at the ball, so much admired by the Prince, was dressed by Mr. BROWN, 188, Pitt-street. Curling or dressing ladies' hair, 2s 6d.

WANTED, six Cooks and Laundresses, eight General Servants, one Laundress and to assist in housework (Protestants); several General Servants, Nurse and Needlewomen, with good references. Registry, 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, to SELL, on easy terms, Frontages to the main road between Sydney University and St. John's College. Apply to W. O'Brien, publican, Camperdown; or Mr. Redman, York-street South.

WANTED, by a respectable young Man, a SITUATION as Butler in a gentleman's family; would prefer the country; can be highly recommended. Address T. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with about £5000 to £8000, to take a share and the management of a large station in a first-class position. Apply, personally, to Thomas Dawson, stock and station agent, 434, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, for Parramatta, a COOK and LAUNDRESS; also, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID, willing to assist with children, and handy at her needle; must have good references and be thoroughly competent. 105, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo. G. Fyffe.

WANTED, universally known that Professor MAC, for the cure of Rheumatism and Gout, has changed his residence from Park House to 66, Bathurst street West, where he may now be consulted daily from 10 to 4, and a cure effected by his treatment (hitherto unknown) of adhesive plasters only. Visit his rooms and see the numerous certificates of the miraculous cures he has and is effecting, unequalled in any part of the world, derived from six years' personal experience through the diggings in New Zealand.

A WIDOW Lady has Part of her COTTAGE to LET, water laid on. Apply Mr. Harris, grocer, Macquarie-street South.

A VACANCY for Board and Residence. Sion House, 19, Charlotte-place, Church-hill.

APARTMENTS now vacant, at Mrs. Carew's, Balmoral House, 47, Wynyard-square.

A HOME for Boarders, with an English family. Terms, £1 1s. 291, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st.

ALL, or part of a well-furnished HOUSE, to a responsible tenant. Terms moderate. 5, Wynyard-square.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE to LET. Apply 2, Devonshire-terrace, William-street.

A HANDSOME Balcony ROOM for a gentleman, with board. No. 50, Prince-street.

APARTMENTS vacant, at Miss White's, 199, Macquarie-street, opposite Domain.

BOARD and Residence required by a single young man. Terms to be moderate. XXX., HERALD.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for 2 or 3 mechanics, where no others are kept. 267, Sussex-st., near Bathurst-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, one guinea per week. Apply Mr. F. Tigh, grocer, William-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Mrs. Ellers, 294 and 286, Castlereagh-st., near Park-street. Terms moderate.

BOARD and Residence for a single gentleman, quiet family; 5 minutes' walk of Hunter-st. A. B., HERALD.

BOARD and Residence, or Furnished Apartments. 20, Wynyard-square.

BALMAIN.—To be LET, a 4-roomed COTTAGE, detached kitchen. Corner Beattie and Mullens streets.

BALCONY ROOM to LET, furnished, to suit one or two gentlemen; terms, 6s per week. Board, if required; terms, 16s per week. 246, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street, two doors from the Sydney Arms.

CLUBS and FRIENDLY SOCIETIES can be accommodated with a ROOM, 50 ft. by 20, with Committee Rooms, complete. N.B.—Balls and Suppers provided on shortest notice. Lighthouse Hotel, Bathurst and Sussex sts.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to LET, Bedroom and Sitting-room. Mrs. Cunningham, Beattie-street, Balmain.

HOTEL to LET.—General Washington, centre of George-street (6 years lease). Apply on the premises. Terms easy.

PROPERTIES TO LET.
House, Elizabeth-street, Strawberry Hill, 5 rooms, kitchen, water laid on; £55 per annum, taxes paid
Ventnor Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern, 6 rooms and kitchen, with extensive [illegible] water laid on; 20s. a week
Office and Cellars, [illegible] suitable for wine merchant or [illegible]
Stores, in Wynyard [illegible] per annum
Large Store and [illegible]; moderate rental
Front Office, in [illegible] if required.
Offices, in the centre [illegible] floor, £65 per annum; second floor, [illegible], or 10s. per week each for two or the same
Runnymede, Point Piper Road, 9 rooms, kitchen, pantry, larder, stable, coachhouse, laundry, garden, and paddock [illegible]. Rent £170 per annum, all rates and taxes paid.
Comfortable Suburban Residence, in Pitt-street, Redfern, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, store-rooms, laundry; 2-stall stable and coachhouse, and every requisite for a compact family residence. The rent is very low, and all rates and taxes paid.
Apply to Arthur Cubitt, house and estate agent, Bridge-street.

TO LET, SAW MILL and WHARF, foot of Bathurst-street. Apply Anchor Flour Mills.

TO LET, 124, Castlereagh-st. South, 2 good rooms below and 3 bedrooms above, detached kitchen, &c.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, at the Burwood Station, 5 rooms and kitchen. Apply Mrs. Holloren; or sell.

TO LET, several COTTAGES, with water and good yards. Apply at Ultimo House, Ultimo.

TO BE LET, a HOUSE, in Clarence-street, near the Wynyard Hotel. M. Brodziak, Wynyard-lane.

TWO Furnished Bedrooms and Parlour, with use of piano, with Board, or without. 163, Prince-street.

TO LET, furnished, HOUSE, 5 rooms, kitchen, &c. Apply A. Brown, Kent Cottage, Balmain.

TO LET, a HOUSE, with six rooms and kitchen, Swiss-terrace, Brisbane-st. Inquire No. 10, Hill-st.

TO LET, a comfortable 4-room HOUSE, off Castlereagh-street. Rent 10s. F. Smith, op. Royal Hotel.

TO LET, Cottage, 17, Francis-street, 4 rooms and kitchen, store-room, front yard, stabling.

TO LET, the SHOP, No. 726, Brickfield-hill, near the Woolpack Inn. Apply 1, Prince-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, containing 6 rooms, with bake-house detached. Apply Coopers' Arms, Pyrmont.

TO LET, at Waverley Crescent, Waverley, a COTTAGE, seven rooms, kitchen, shed, stable, &c., paddock and garden. James Green, 57, South Head Road, or at the premises.

TO BROKERS, Commission Agents, and others.—A FRONT OFFICE, on the ground floor, to LET, furnished, situate in Bridge-street. Use of stable if required. Apply to Arthur Cubitt, Bridge-street.

TO LET, OFFICES and STORES, next the Mutual Provident Society, New Pitt-street, with every convenience, taxes paid, &c., at greatly reduced rentals. Apply to Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., Charlotte-place.

TO LET, a comfortable Family COTTAGE, situate at Parramatta, built of stone, containing eight rooms, kitchen, stables, &c.; large garden, and good supply of water. Apply Sparks and Smith, auctioneers, Marsden-street, Parramatta.

TO LET, Station-street, Newtown, Detached COTTAGE, five rooms, kitchen, store-room, bath-room, stable, and garden; good water; rent, £1 per week, taxes paid. Samuel Cook, Frankfort Villa, Marrickville.

TO LET, CHIPPENDALE STEAM FLOUR MILLS, now in good working order, and lately in the occupation of J. Persell, Esq. Apply to John Williamson, 108, Elizabeth-street.

TO BE LET, MACNAMARA'S BONDED and FREE STORES (Macnamara's Wharf).—The above-named first-class Bonded and Free Stores, now ready to receive 8000 tons of merchandise, will be let on very reasonable terms, on application to John Macnamara, Macnamara's Wharf, 6th February.

TO LET, the HOUSE and grounds, 98, Botany-street, Sydney, now occupied by the undersigned, and containing 12 rooms, kitchen, servants' rooms, stabling, outhouses, and every convenience for a family. P.S.—The house can be viewed between the hours of 12 and 3. Edward Flood.

TO IRONMONGERS, Slate, Cement, Iron, and Lead Merchants, also Ironfounders, Engineers, Timber Merchants, and others.—To LET, on lease, those very extensive STORES and Premises, New Pitt-street, now in the occupation of Mr. R. Wynne. Apply to Mr. J. Mullens, share broker, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a semi-detached suburban RESIDENCE, situated on the South Head Road, between Paddington and Waverley, containing eight apartments, fine view back and front; water and rates paid. Omnibuses passing to and fro throughout the day; unquestionably one of the healthiest and most cheerful positions, and only a pleasant distance from the city. Apply to H. H. Newman, house agent, &c., Row's-chambers, 219, Pitt-street.

TO LET.—The PREMISES occupied by the Union and Commercial Banking Companies for the last nine years, situated at the corner of Sale and Byng streets, in the centre of the town of Orange.
The house is two-storied, and contains twelve spacious rooms.
The outhouses consist of kitchen, with servant's bedroom attached, laundry, stable coachhouse, and store, &c.
Attached to the premises is a large garden, stocked with fruit trees, and a small paddock.
Possession can be given on the 25th February.
The premises are suitable for a Bank, a general Store, or an Hotel, and will be let at a rent to suit the times. For particulars apply to Mr. John Woodward, Orange.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—
WESTERN.
Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands, jun.
Cowra—Mr. R. N. M'Diarmid
Bowenfels and Lithgow—Mr. J. Larter
Hartley and Little Hartley—Mr. Maurice Lynch
Orange and Lucknow—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, Hargraves, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. William Killick
Ryde—Mr. G. Pope.
SOUTHERN.
Albury—Mr. S. Mudge
Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. E. Simpson, Camden
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. James P. Ritchie
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Burrowa—Mr. John Hurley
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Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Cooma, Nimitybelle—Mr. David Bell, storekeeper, Nimitybelle
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merimbula, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. G. C. Lenehan
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. John M'Carron
Adelong and Tumut—Mr. Andrew Smith, jun., Adelong.
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Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Miller's Forrest and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
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Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, Postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher.
INTERCOLONIAL.
QUEENSLAND.
Brisbane—Mr. George Slater
Ipswich—Mr. H. Kilner
Toowoomba and Drayton—
Rockhampton—Messrs. R. M. Hunter and Co.
VICTORIA.
Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Mr. Henry Franks.
TASMANIA.
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch and Son
Launceston—Mr. F. G. Spicer.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Mr. Charles Day, Adelaide.
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.
Messrs. C. Arthur and Son, Queen-street.
LONDON.
Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill
Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, 121, Holborn Hill.

The following AGENTS are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—
TOWN.
Gordon and Gotch .. 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street
W. B. Lee .... Lower George-street
John Davis .... 9, Market-street, between Sussex and Kent streets
W. Hogan .... 113, King-street East
T. Pierce .... William and Yurong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming ...... Post-office, Pyrmont
T. Palmer .... Brickfield-hill
F. Larter .... South Head Road
Mr. J. J. Cooper .... Book-stall, Railway Station, Redfern, and Parramatta-street.
SUBURBAN.
P. Davey .... Paddington
W. West .... Newtown, Cook's River, and Camperdown
Joseph Hinchcliffe .. Post-office, Waterloo
F. Maclean .... Rushcutter's Bay
E. Glover .... Balmain
W. E. Davey........ North Shore
P. M'Grath .... Longbottom
P. Rawlings .... Ashfield
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W. Slocombe........ Canterbury
John Croaker ...... Five Dock and Ashfield
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C. A. Scrivener...... Liverpool
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J. Keating .... Morpeth
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All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps. Register Stamps will not be accepted.

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